CAESAR: DE BELLO GALLICO

BOOK III

A Roman Trophy. (From Trajan's Column.)

C. IULII CAESARIS

DE BELLO GALLICO

LIBER TERTIUS

EDITED

WITH INTRODUCTION AND NOTES

BY

F. H. COLSON, M.A

HEAD MASTER OF PLYMOUTH COLLEGE
LATE FELLOW OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

AND

G. M. GWYTHER, M.A.

ASSISTANT MASTER IN THE SAME COLLEGE
LATE SCHOLAR OF JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

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BUST OF CAESAR.
(In the Museum at Naples.)

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NOTE

Although both editors, whose names appear on the
title-page, are responsible for this book, it is only right
to state that the main part of the work has been done by
Mr. Gwyther.

INTRODUCTION

Caesar and his Book.

CAESAR'S history of the Gallic war is one of the most remarkable books ever written. If the writer had been distinguished only as a writer—if he had not been a man who played a great part in history—it would still be a very remarkable book.

A Model Military History.

In the first place it may be regarded as a model of what a military history should be. Straightforwardness, clearness, terseness, and combined with these gracefulness, are its leading characteristics. No attempt indeed is made at eloquence. Caesar himself called it 'Commentaries,' meaning perhaps that it was to be regarded rather as an outline than a literary history, as if he was just supplying the raw material, which a great historian might work up. But if this is the meaning of the name, however favourably it may show Caesar's modesty, it is not really a good name. The book is far more than a notebook: it is so finished a history that no one has ever seriously attempted to improve upon it.

Its Subject.

Secondly, the war of which this book gives an account, is in itself exceedingly interesting and important. The great country of France comes for the first time into the light of history. Up to Caesar's time the land and its tribes had been as unknown to the Romans as Germany and its forests were afterwards. 'The enlargement of the historical horizon by the expeditions of Caesar beyond the Alps, was as much an event in the world's history as the exploring of America by European bands. "Daily," it is said in a Roman letter written at this time, "the letters and messages from Gaul are announcing names of peoples, countries, and regions hitherto unknown to us."' And again it is not only France which was thus opened up, but the banks of the Rhine, Switzerland, Belgium, our own island, first make their appearance in Caesar's book.

Again, what a permanent conquest it was. A year or two before Caesar's appearance in Gaul it seemed that the German tribes would press into Gaul, and that Gauls and Germans together would once again begin the forward march into Italy, which had been stopped by Caesar's uncle, Marius, forty years before, and which was carried out successfully four hundred years later. Caesar's conquests changed the course of all this. Not only did the Gauls never threaten Italy again, but they rapidly became as loyal as any of Rome's subjects. They adopted Roman ideas, Roman institutions, and, as modern French shows us, the Roman language.

Its Author.

From a military point of view the series of campaigns which Caesar describes are exceedingly interesting. If

we regard Caesar as a general we find in him an astonish-
ing richness of resources and power of adapting himself
to every kind of circumstance. We find him first defeat-
ing the great immigration of the Helvetii, then the
famous warrior Ariovistus. We have the operations of
our own book, which will be spoken of later; afterwards
again the great circumvallation of Alesia. To turn to
another side, we have his engineering skill, shown in
cutting through the snow of the Cevennes in midwinter,
or in making the bridge over the Rhine, which he
describes so clearly that models of it can still be con-
structed. Above all we have Caesar's personal qualities.

(*a*) **His courage.** Of Caesar's personal courage there
can be no question. In his youth, when captured by
pirates, he is said to have told them, while yet in their
power, that when he was ransomed he would come back
and destroy their stronghold, and this promise he kept.
The Commentaries are distinguished by rare modesty on
the part of the author, but it is very easy to read between
the lines and see that the Roman soldiers were inspired
throughout by the example of bravery set by their
leader. In the second book, when the Romans were on
the point of being overwhelmed by the Nervii, and
again in the seventh, when the lines that surrounded
Alesia were being broken by the men of Vercingetorix,
Caesar saved the situation by rushing in person into
the thick of the fight, bare-headed, in order that he
might be the better recognized by his soldiers. But
even were such instances wanting, Caesar's own courage
would be proved by the fact that his army was so con-
tinually victorious against heavy odds, for no army can
fight gallantly if it feels any doubt as to the courage of
its leader.

(*b*) **His affection for his soldiers.** But though reticent concerning his own exploits, Caesar is always ready to bestow praise upon his men. The 'tribuni,' certainly, who were usually men of little experience or military knowledge, he evidently holds in but small respect, though he does not openly blame them, but for the legionary soldier, and especially the tried veteran, he shows the utmost affection. He often goes out of his way to bestow a word of praise upon some action *paullo fortius factum* by the rank and file of the regiment, or to single out a centurion or standard-bearer for some act of conspicuous gallantry. So Sextius Baculus is three times mentioned by Caesar for distinguished bravery. Caesar's regard for his soldiers is well described by Froude, ' He allowed his legions rest, though he allowed none to himself. . . . When a gallant action was done, he knew by whom it was done, and every soldier, however humble, might feel assured that if he deserved praise he would have it. The army was Caesar's family. . . . In discipline he was lenient to ordinary faults, and not careful to make curious inquiries into such things. He liked his men to enjoy themselves. . . . Mutiny and desertion only he never overlooked. And thus no general was ever more loved by, or had greater power over, the army which served under him.'

(*c*) **His endurance.** On the endurance of Caesar, Suetonius (who lived at the end of the first century A.D.) wrote, ' He was an expert swordsman and rider, and able to endure fatigue beyond all belief. He went before his men on the march, sometimes on horseback, but usually on foot, his head bare in spite of sun or rain. He performed the longest journeys with inconceivable quickness, covering as much as a hundred miles a day in

a light carriage, without any baggage. If a river came in the way he swam it, or crossed it by means of inflated skins, so that he often came to his destination before the messengers he had sent on to give intelligence of his coming.

'When he heard of the besieging of the Roman camps by the Germans, he disguised himself as a Gaul, and passed through the enemy's guard-posts, till he came to his men.'

It is easy to understand how a man of such calibre would be idolized by his soldiers.

(d) **His claim to clemency.** When we come to consider the question of Caesar's clemency, we enter upon more difficult ground. Subsequent events show that Caesar could be clement towards both fellow-countrymen and provincials, but in the actual campaign we see no traces of this moderation. He seems to regard the question from the practical point of view with all sentiment laid aside. The Gauls, fighting for their country, were enemies of Rome, and Rome's enemies, if they refused to submit, had to be destroyed. Caesar allowed no consideration, no claims of age or gallantry, to turn him from his course of subjugation. So, in this book, all the elders of the Veneti are put to death, and there is a tone of reproach in his words when he mentions that Crassus allowed Adiatunnus' brave attempt to pass unpunished.

It must be remembered, however, that the Romans were a cruel race, and it is unfair to judge Caesar by our modern standard of humanity.

The One Great Military Autobiography.

Next let us note that the *De Bello Gallico* is almost, if not quite, the only account of a great war written by

the general who conducted the war. The nearest parallel
is the book, which also by an odd coincidence is chiefly
now-a-days read as a school-book, the *Anabasis* of
Xenophon. But the retreat of the Ten Thousand, though
an interesting and indeed important incident, can hardly
be called a great war. We may perhaps add Josephus'
History of the Jewish War; but no other instance seems
to be known.

It may be mentioned here that Caesar seems to have
had a greater share of literary ability than any other
great general. Napoleon dictated memoirs, Frederick
the Great wrote bad verses; but Caesar, besides writing
his two histories, was one of the most eloquent orators
of his time. What seems stranger still is that he wrote
a treatise on grammar, called *De Analogia*.

Caesar's *History of the Gallic Wars* then (1) is one
of the best military histories ever written, (2) tells the
history of a very great and important war, (3) shows us
the methods, powers, and personal qualities of one of
the greatest generals of the world, (4) is the only history
of a great war written by the general who conducted
the war. But even these do not exhaust its claims on
our attention. Let us think who and what Caesar was,
besides being a consummate general, the conqueror of
Gaul, and an accomplished scholar and writer.

Caesar's Position in History.

The career of Caesar is one of those great examples of
the political truth that a revolution is likely to end in
a military dictatorship. A country is misgoverned; the
people rise against the ruling class and finally defeat
it; from the ranks of the victorious party there arises
a soldier who makes himself sovereign; thus the Roman,

English, and French revolutions have ended respectively
in the sovereignty of Caesar, Cromwell, and Napoleon.

But though these three great men rose to power in
much the same way, the sequel was very different in
Caesar's case. Cromwell's empire ended with his life:
Napoleon's even sooner. Although they both reigned
for a much longer time than Caesar, neither of them
was able to establish his power on a permanent footing.
What a contrast to the empire founded by Julius Caesar!
His successors ruled in the West till the fifth century.
Out of the ruins of their power rose the 'Holy Roman
Empire,' which claimed to have inherited the rights of
the Caesars, and which remained in existence, nominally
at least, to the present century. The name of Caesar
has become another name for emperor. At the present
moment the three greatest sovereigns of the world are
Queen Victoria, William II, and Nicholas II. The first
of these is Kaisar-i-Hind in India, the second is Kaisar
of Germany, the third is Czar or, if the common deri-
vation is right, Caesar of Russia.

It does not follow, of course, that Caesar was a greater
man in himself than Cromwell or Napoleon. There is
an element of chance in things. It was a chance that
Caesar had a nephew, who was almost as able in many
ways as himself, while Cromwell had an incapable son.
But we must take facts as we find them, and the fact
remains that the writer of the *De Bello Gallico* was also
the founder of the greatest political institution that
has ever existed.

Historical Value of the Book.

It is sometimes asked whether Caesar's account of
his own wars is to be regarded as absolutely true. The

question can never be answered with complete certainty, simply because we have practically no other accounts of the war to compare it with. One of Caesar's contemporaries, Pollio, threw some doubt on his veracity, but his book has not survived. On the whole we may say—

(1) The facts recorded by Caesar are probably given accurately. The narrative has all the appearance of truthfulness, and there is practically no reason to doubt it.

(2) But when we come to questions of motive, questions bearing on the colour which Caesar puts on his own acts, and those of his opponents, we cannot feel the same confidence. Caesar was made of the same stuff as other men. When he did a bad thing (and he did many in the course of his life) he tried to justify it and to find excuses in the conduct of his enemies. A glaring example of this may be found in our own book. Caesar excuses his cruel treatment of the Veneti by saying that they had violated the rights of ambassadors in detaining his officers. But these officers were not ambassadors at all, simply commissioners sent out to see about collecting supplies. As regards truthfulness, Caesar's book certainly compares favourably with the 'Correspondence' of Napoleon, taken down from his dictation, in St. Helena. For Napoleon's account, which, unlike Caesar's, could be easily verified, has proved full of elaborate falsifications and deliberate misstatements. In fact it shows 'a peculiar talent for misrepresentation' on the part of the author.

The Gallic War.

Caesar's conquest of Gaul extended over a period of eight years.

The First Campaign (B.C. 58) saw the defeat of the Helvetii, who, driven from their homes in Switzerland by the pressure of the advancing Germans, had marched westwards. They were defeated and sent back to their homes. It also saw the defeat of Ariovistus, a German chief who had crossed the Rhine and entered Gallic territory.

The Second Campaign (B.C. 57). The defeat of the Belgae, a warlike tribe in the north-west.

The Third Campaign (B.C. 56) is the subject of the present book.

Caesar had now visited all Gaul successfully, except the Morini and Menapii on the north coast.

The Fourth Campaign (B.C. 55). The slaughter of the Usipetes and Tencteri, two German tribes which had crossed the Rhine.

The first visit to Britain.

The Fifth Campaign (B.C. 54). The invasion of Britain. In this Caesar advanced beyond the Thames, but could not secure any firm foothold on the island. This partial failure in Britain encouraged the Gauls to revolt. Accordingly in the winter of this year the Roman camps in the north were assaulted by the Gauls, with varying success.

The Sixth Campaign (B.C. 53). Spent in subduing the tribes which had rebelled. The revolt, however, spreads southwards.

The Seventh Campaign (B.C. 52). General revolt of all Gaul, headed by Vercingetorix. Suppressed by Caesar with great difficulty.

The Eighth Campaign (B.C. 51). Last sparks of the rebellion extinguished and the government of the new province organized.

Campaigns of the Third Book.

This book consists of four episodes. A summary of the details will be found with the text. Here we will only make a few general remarks.

I. The first of these episodes, which describes the expedition of Galba into that part of Switzerland which we call the Valais, and the imminent danger into which he was brought by a sudden attack on his camp, calls for no especial notice, except that it shows the importance which Caesar attached to keeping the road over the St. Bernard in his own possession. The story of the little campaign is not at all unlike that of experiences of our own soldiers in the northern hills of India. In fact many parallels can be found between our own conquest of Hindustan and Caesar's conquest of Gaul.

II. By far the most interesting and important part of the book is that in which he relates the subjugation of the powerful and intelligent Veneti who inhabited the modern Brittany.

Probably none of Caesar's campaigns illustrates more strongly the versatility of Caesar, and indeed also of his officers and soldiers. He finds himself suddenly called upon to subdue a people whose towns are built into the sea, and who can at once, if hard pressed, take to their ships and go elsewhere. Moreover, when he tries to cope with them on the sea, he realizes the difference between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, and finds that the ships of the Veneti are far better adapted to their surroundings than his own. Yet a single battle disposes of them. About this campaign we may note the following :—

(1) The battle with the Veneti is the first sea battle known to history which was fought on the Atlantic.

(2) It is the first instance of sailing vessels being used in naval warfare.

(3) It was this campaign that probably attracted Caesar's attention to Britain. At any rate, the Britons who came to the assistance of the Veneti were the first Britons against whom Caesar fought.

(4) The scene of the battle, the bay of Quiberon, has twice figured in the history of our own navy. It was here in 1759 that Hawke dashed into the French fleet, and with a loss of only forty men, captured, sank or drove on shore the greater number of their vessels. It was hither again in 1795 that the interesting but little-known expedition of Count Puisaye was directed. Some English ships and troops were sent to land a force of French fugitives, who would, it was thought, be able to co-operate with the insurgents called 'Chouans.' They were safely disembarked, but defeated by the Republicans, and fled in panic to the English ships, which few of them however were able to regain.

The victory of Sabinus over the Venelli in the neighbourhood of Normandy has no very noteworthy features. The Roman victory is due to a very familiar cause—the over-confidence of the Gauls.

III. The third episode, the expedition of Crassus to Aquitania, a part of Gaul inhabited by Iberians (akin to the modern Basques rather than Celts), shows us the Roman army confronted by its own methods and tactics. The Aquitanians were kinsmen to the inhabitants of northern Spain, who had been trained in Roman methods of war by the famous outlaw Sertorius, who had fled to Spain

after the victory of Sulla, and for many years defied
the whole power of Rome.

In chap. xxiii we find the following:—'Crassus saw
that the enemy wandered about, and occupied the
roads, and yet left their camp guarded.' This is a very
significant sentence: it shows us that the great strength
of the Roman army lay in its fortified camp, and that
when the enemy learnt this secret they became a far
better match for the Romans. Crassus' victory seems to
have been due to the fact that while the Aquitanians
had adopted the Roman plan of camp fortification, they
had not carried it out with Roman precision. 'The
Aquitanian camp was not fortified with the same care
on the side of the Decuman gate.' And so Crassus storms
it, and thus ends the war.

IV. In the last episode—the campaign on the north
coast against the Morini (called by Virgil the most distant
of mankind), we have the familiar picture of a tribe
retiring into interminable forests and morasses. Here
we must admire the wonderful energy with which Caesar
sets to work, building huge barricades of wood to protect
his army as they march along; but we have compara-
tively little opportunity of judging his generalship, as
the expedition was completely stopped by the rainy
weather.

Note that all the four campaigns of the year 56 (that
of Galba in Switzerland belongs really to a previous year)
are over sea-board tribes. Thus we see Caesar being
irresistibly led on to what is to us perhaps the most
interesting event in his life, what also was his one great
failure—the invasion of Britain.

THE ROMAN ARMY.

Contributed by A. C. LIDDELL, M.A., *Assistant Master at Nottingham High School.*

The legion. From the reign of Servius Tullius (B.C. 578–534) every Roman citizen who possessed a certain amount of property was required to serve in the army and provide his own equipment; only the very poorest were excused from service. The richest men served as cavalry, those who were not rich enough to be horsemen as infantry. In the time of Camillus (B.C. 406) pay (*stipendium*) was given to all soldiers, and a new cavalry was instituted not chosen by wealth. Marius (B.C. 102) abolished property qualifications altogether and enlisted any citizen who was willing to serve, and after the citizenship was given to all Italians in B.C. 89 there were so many poor men ready to become soldiers that the upper and middle classes were no longer called upon, though they remained liable for service. Of the formation of the army in early times not much is known, but from the time of Camillus the legion was drawn up in three lines : the first of 1,200 young men, called *hastati* ; the second of 1,200 men in the prime of life, *principes* ; the third of 600 veterans, *triarii*. Besides these there were 1,200 *vēlites*, light-armed skirmishers. The first three classes were all armed alike with helmet, sword, greaves, cuirass and lance, and each line consisted of ten maniples, and each maniple of two centuries commanded by two centurions. Of the 1,200 *vēlites*, twenty were allotted to each century. Hence a legion would consist of—

Hastati[1] :

    10 maniples of 120 men = 20 centuries of 60 men = 1200

Principes :

    10 maniples of 120 men = 20 centuries of 60 men = 1200

Triarii :

    10 maniples of 60 men = 20 centuries of 30 men = 600

Velites : at 20 to each century   .   .   .   . = 1200

                                                     4200

    To each legion also was attached 300 cavalry, divided into ten squadrons (*turmae*) of thirty men each, each *turma* under three decurions and three under-officers (*optiones*).

    Besides this levy of citizens, the Italian allies provided a contingent of at least an equal number of infantry and three times as many cavalry. The allied infantry fought on the wings and was divided into twenty cohorts.

    The reforms of Marius (B. C. 106–102). Finding that an adequate army could no longer be raised according to the old system, Marius, as has been said, abolished the property qualification, and the army now became an army of mercenary soldiers armed and paid by the state. From this time all the soldiers of the legion were armed alike, while the *velites* were done away with, their place being taken by light-armed auxiliary troops. A further change made by Marius was the arrangement by cohorts instead of by maniples. The legion was now divided into ten cohorts, in each of which were three maniples of *hastati, principes* and *triarii*, and each maniple contained two centuries. The names *hastati*, &c., after this merely

    [1] These names are derived from an earlier formation, for the *hastati* were not armed with a *hasta*, as their name implies ; nor did the *principes* fight in the front line.

had reference to the relative rank of the centurions, the officers in command of a century (*centuria*, or more commonly *ordo*).

Number of men in a legion. Nominally the number of men in a legion in Caesar's time was 6,000, but Caesar's would rarely contain more than 3,500 or 3,600; still, whatever the strength of the legion, the number of cohorts was always ten, so that each cohort would consist of, on the average, 360 men, each maniple of 120.

Names of the legions. The legions were numbered according to the order of their enrolment, *prima*, *secunda*, and so on, and they also had special names, given them from various causes; sometimes from the place of levy, as v. Urbana; or from the place where a victory had been gained, as iv. Scythica; or from some distinguishing quality, as vi. Victrix, xxi. Rapax. The cohorts were numbered 1, 2, 3 ... 10, the first consisting of the most experienced and efficient men.

The auxiliary troops (auxilia). Besides the heavy-armed legionary soldiers, there were light-armed auxiliary troops attached to the army, which were either furnished by allied states or raised in the provinces. They served on foot, and their numbers varied according to circumstances, but in an ordinary way they would be at least as numerous as the legionaries. They included javelin throwers (*iaculatores*), slingers (*funditores*) and archers (*sagittarii*), and from the fact that they were usually stationed on the wings (*alae*), they were sometimes called *ālāres* or *alarii*.

The cavalry (equites). Each legion had attached to it a body of 300 cavalry (in Caesar's army about 400), composed of foreigners, chiefly Gauls, Spaniards and

Numidians. The cavalry was divided into wings or squadrons (*alae*); each *ala* subdivided into troops (*turmae*), and each *turma* into three *decuriae*, commanded by decurions (*decuriones*). Caesar employed them mainly for skirmishing and scouting purposes, or for the pursuit of a defeated enemy. Their armour consisted of an iron coat of mail, a helmet, greaves, a shield, a lance and a long sword.

The engineer-corps. The engineers (*fabri*) were under the command of an officer called *praefectus fabrum*; their duties were to mend armour, keep the siege material in order, build bridges and superintend mining operations.

Accompanying the army were *calones*, camp-followers, slaves who acted as the soldiers' servants; *lixae*, sutlers, who followed the legions for trading purposes and sold provisions; and *mercatores*, traders who bought the booty from the soldiers. Traders of all descriptions had booths for their goods outside the camp.

The officers of the army. 1. *The general.* The whole army was commanded by a general having *imperium*, full military power; that is, by a consul, praetor, proconsul or propraetor. He wore the *paludamentum*, a robe of scarlet wool, embroidered with gold; he was called the *dux belli*, but after a victory he was greeted by his soldiers as *imperator*.

2. The *legati* were the lieutenants or adjutants of the general. The usual number was three, but that might be increased at the instance of the general; for example, Caesar had ten in Gaul. They held their appointment from the Senate, but in the campaign were of course answerable to the general, who took credit for their successes, but was at the same time responsible for their

mistakes. In battle they commanded divisions of the army, and might hold independent commands at times.

3. The *quaestors* were the paymasters of the forces, and had charge of the military chest; they had to look after the feeding and paying of the soldiers, the disposal of the booty and of the prisoners to the slave-dealers who followed the army. On occasion they were entrusted by the general with a separate command.

4. *The Tribuni militum* or *militares*. Each legion had six tribunes, each of whom held command for two months. They were chosen partly by the people, partly by the general; Caesar's, however, were all appointed by himself. They were mostly young men of equestrian rank, and their appointment depended rather upon family and personal influence with the general than upon military qualifications. As one might naturally expect, Caesar never seems to have allowed them to conduct any important operations where they had the chance of getting into mischief.

5. The *praefecti* were also of equestrian rank and were appointed by the general. To them were entrusted commands over the allies and auxiliary troops, and various other duties.

6. The *centurions* occupied a place between that of the commissioned and the non-commissioned officer in a modern army. They were chosen, by the general, from the ranks for their experience and skill; but were rarely promoted to higher posts, except from one cohort to another. They were sixty in number, two to each maniple, the senior (*centurio prior*) commanding the first division, the junior (*posterior*) the second division. After the division of the legion into *hastati, principes* and *triarii* disappeared, the names were still retained

to signify the rank of the centurions; thus the lowest centurion was *decimus hastatus posterior*, i.e. the junior centurion of the tenth cohort; the senior centurion of the whole legion was called in full *primi pili centurio* (*prior* being omitted and the word *pilus* substituted for *triarii*), but this was usually shortened into *primus pīlus* or *primipīlus*. The centurions carried as a mark of authority a vine-wand (*vitis*, whence the phrase *vite donari*, to be chosen centurion) and a badge on their helmet, and they took part in the council of war. Caesar often makes honourable mention of the bravery of the centurions.

The arms of the legionary soldiers. 1. The defensive armour consisted of helmet, breastplate, greaves, and shield.

The helmet of the infantry (*galea*) was usually of leather strengthened with brass; that of the cavalry (*cassis*) of iron. On the march the helmet was carried hanging in front of the breast.

The breastplate (*lōrīca*) was a leather coat, strengthened with bands of metal.

The greaves (*ocreae*) were metal leg-guards reaching up to the knee; usually only one was worn, on the right leg, because the left leg was protected by the shield. Probably, however, *ocreae* were out of fashion in Caesar's time, and no longer worn.

The shield (*scūtum*) was of wood covered with leather and with metal rims. In the middle was an iron knob or stud (*umbo*). The shield was decorated in various ways, and had therefore to protect it a cover which was removed before battle.

2. The offensive arms were the sword and the javelin. The sword (*glădius*) was about two feet long, two-edged

and pointed, intended rather for thrusting than for cutting. It hung by a bandelier (*balteus*) passing over the left shoulder, or from a body-belt (*cingulum*), and was carried on the right side so as not to be in the way of the shield, which was carried on the left arm. Officers, who had no shields, wore their swords on the left side. The javelin (*pīlum*) was between six and seven feet long, and consisted of a wooden shaft and an iron head which was fitted and rivetted into it. This iron head, when the javelin was hurled into any hard object, would bend, and the weapon would then be made useless for hurling back. The *pilum* weighed about nine pounds, and would carry a distance of from ninety to a hundred feet.

Clothing of the legionary soldiers. Instead of the toga was worn the more convenient *săgum* or *săgulum*, a thick woollen cloak or plaid, reaching to the knee and fastened from the shoulder or round the neck with a brooch or buckle. Under this was a sleeveless tunic (*tunica*), also of wool. The feet were protected by *călĭgae*, hob-nailed leather boots, reaching half-way up the leg.

Pay and length of service. Caesar fixed the pay of the legionary at 225 denarii a year (about £8), the payment (*stipendium*) being made three times a year, with a small deduction for food and equipment. During the early days of the republic, citizens were bound to serve between the ages of seventeen and forty-six; after the time of Marius a soldier entered the army for twenty years; but the legionary could obtain his discharge after sixteen campaigns, the horseman after ten. The discharge after full service was called *missio honesta*, for ill-health *causaria*, and for misconduct *ignominiosa*. Time-expired men who served again voluntarily were

called *evocati* ; they were highly valued, and had special privileges and rewards. They held a higher rank than the common soldier, and were often promoted to be centurions.

The soldier's pack (sarcĭnae). A Roman soldier on the march had to carry for himself everything he needed, so that the weight of his pack amounted to no less than 45 lb., and it was not without reason that he was said to be *impedītus*, encumbered, when carrying this load. Besides his armour, he had to carry a fortnight's supply of corn (sometimes more), several stakes (*valli*) for entrenchment purposes, a saw, basket, spade, hatchet, and cooking-vessel. All these were carried on a pole, or fastened to one of the stakes, over the left shoulder, while in the left hand were held the javelins, and on the left arm the shield, the helmet being hung on the breast. The *impedimenta*, the heavy baggage of the army, such as tents, military engines and the like, were carried by baggage-animals, or in wagons. Before a battle the baggage was piled together (*sarcinas conferre*) and put in charge of a special guard (*praesidium*), and the soldier, when rid of his pack, was said to be *expedītus*, unencumbered.

The army on the march (agmen). The army when on the march was ordinarily arranged in single column, though, of course, the arrangement would vary according to circumstances. With this formation there were three divisions, the van (*primum agmen*), the main body (*exercitus*, or *omnes copiae*), and the rear-guard (*agmen novissimum* or *extremum*). The van would have to reconnoitre the country and bring news of the enemy, and for this purpose were sent forward either special detachments (*explōrātores*), or single scouts (*speculatores*).

Another duty of the van was to select and make ready the place for the camp.

At a fixed distance behind the van marched the main body, and close after it the rear-guard. Each legion was immediately followed by its baggage, with the cavalry riding either on the flank or in the rear. This arrangement was only followed when there was no expectation of an attack by the enemy.

But where an attack was likely, the line of march was almost that of battle, into which it could easily be changed; Caesar calls it *triplex acies*. In this case the soldiers marched in three parallel columns beside each other, and if an attack were made, the columns, by deploying right and left, would find themselves in the usual battle array, with the baggage in the rear. But Caesar sometimes arranged the whole main body in front, then the whole of the baggage, and behind it a rear-guard.

Or, thirdly, the Romans formed a hollow square (*agmen quadratum*), with the baggage in the middle, when a sudden attack was expected.

An average day's march (*iustum iter*) seems to have been about fifteen miles; but in *B. G.* vii. 39, Caesar mentions a forced march (*magnum iter*) of three times that distance.

The order of battle (acies). Each legion was regularly drawn up in the triple formation (*triplex acies*), that is, of the ten cohorts in a legion four formed the first line, three the second, and three the third; between each cohort was left an interval equal in extent to the length of its front; behind these intervals were placed the cohorts of the second and the third lines respectively. Between each line and the one behind it was an interval

equal to the front of a cohort. The men stood ten deep,
so that the cohort presented a front of between thirty
and forty deep, according to the number of men in a
legion. The three lines formed the *quincunx* (like the
figures on a die):

4		3		2		1
	7		6		5	
10			9			8
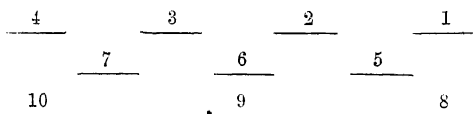
If several legions were engaged, they would be drawn
up side by side in this formation. Cohorts 1, 2, 3, 4,
would first engage the enemy, and if they failed to make
an impression or tired, those numbered 5, 6, 7, would
advance through the intervals and take their place,
while the front four retired to reform and get breath.
The third line was held in reserve, and only brought
into action if or when the first two proved unsuccessful[1].
On either flank the auxiliaries (*alae*) were posted. When
the charge was sounded, the legions advanced till within
range (*intra teli iactum*), hurled a volley of javelins, and

---

[1] Another and more plausible theory is that the cohorts
only *advanced* in this formation, and that, before coming to
close quarters with the enemy, the cohorts in the front rank
extended until they had doubled their original length of
front; thus—

4	(3)	3	(2)	2	(1)	1
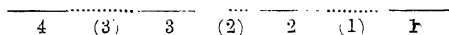
The cohorts in the rear would also extend and form a con-
tinuous line of supports. The *quincunx* arrangement would
be much more convenient for manœuvring purposes than
a continuous line, but in actual battle the enemy would
have poured in between the gaps and played havoc.

then drew the sword and engaged the enemy hand to hand.

The standards (signa). In the days of arrangement by maniples each maniple had its own *signum*, but after the time of Marius the *aquila* became the standard of the whole legion, and the *signa* were the standards of the different cohorts. The *aquila* consisted of an eagle, usually of silver, carried on the top of a wooden staff or pole, which was shod with iron so that it could be stuck in the ground. As standard-bearer (*aquilifer*) was chosen the bravest and strongest of the centurions attached to the first cohort; over his helmet and armour he wore a bear's skin.

The *vexilla* were flags or banners, square pieces of red, white, or purple cloth, which served as standards for the cavalry, and perhaps also for the auxiliaries; the bearer of the *vexillum* was called *vexillarius*.

STANDARD BEARER.
(From Trajan's Column.)

There was another *vexillum*, the flag of the general, a large red banner placed near his tent (*praetorium*), which, when displayed, was the signal for marching or battle. The importance of the *signa* is shown by the number of phrases in which the word occurs: e.g. *signa*

convellere, ferre, effere, tollere, to break up camp; *signa constituere*, to halt; *signa convertere*, to wheel about; *signa subsequi*, to keep in order of battle; *ab signis discedere*, to leave the ranks; *signa inferre* to advance to the attack; *signa conferre cum*, to engage in battle; and so forth.
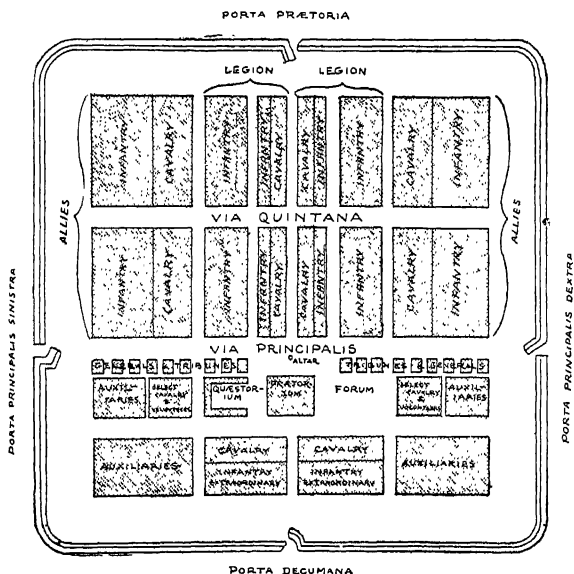
PLAN OF A ROMAN CAMP.

The camp. A Roman army never halted for a single night without forming a regular entrenchment (*castra*), big enough to hold all the fighting men, their beasts of burden, and the baggage. A camp occupied for any

length of time was called *castra stativa*; such camps
were *castra aestiva*, summer camps, or *castra hiberna*,
winter camps. At the end of the day's march a de-
tachment, usually of scouts and centurions was sent
forward to choose a suitable place which should be
convenient for procuring water, wood, and forage, and
afford no facilities for attack. The ground being chosen,
the first business was to measure and stake out the
camp, so that when the legions arrived they might each
proceed to the space allotted them.

The camp was square in form, and the entire position
was surrounded by a ditch (*fossa*) which was usually nine
feet broad and seven deep, with an embankment (*agger*)
on the inside of it, the top of which was defended by
a strong fence of palisades (*vallum*).

The *porta praetoria* was in the front and the *porta
decumana* at the back, farthest away from the enemy.
At the sides of the camp were also two gates, *porta
principalis dextra* and *porta principalis sinistra*, between
which ran the main road, the *via principalis*, 100 feet
wide. Parallel with this was another street, called *via
quintana*, fifty feet wide, dividing the upper part of the
camp into equal parts. Between the *via principalis* and
the *porta decumana* was the *praetorium*, a wide space con-
taining the general's tent, the altars, and the *tribūnal*, a
bank of earth, from which the general addressed his men
or administered justice. To the right of the *praetorium*
was the *quaestorium*, a space allotted to the quaestor and
the commissariat stores; to the left the *forum*, a meeting-
place for the soldiers.

Siege operations. There were three ways in which
a town might be taken. (1) By means of sudden assault
(*oppugnatio repentīna*); in this case the enemy's trenches

were filled up with earth, the gates broken in and the walls pulled down or scaled with ladders. If this method of attack failed, there was (2) the blockade (*obsidēre, obsessio*), the object of which was to starve the defenders out by cutting off supplies. The town was surrounded by an inner and an outer wall (*circumvallatio*), the latter as a protection from attack on the part of a relieving force. (3) The third way was the regular siege (*oppugnatio*), in the case of strongly fortified places which could not be taken by either sudden attack or blockade. The principal work of a regular siege was the mound (*agger*). Made of earth and fascines (*crates*) held together at the sides by wooden scaffolding or stone walls, it was begun at some distance from the wall; and rose by a gradual ascent till on a level with the top of that part of the walls against which the attack was aimed.

Partly on the mound, partly on one side of it, were sometimes placed movable towers (*turres ambulatoriae*) brought up on wheels to the walls. These towers varied in height from 88 to 196 feet, and contained from ten to twenty stories (*tabulata*), the upper ones filled with artillery (*tormenta*). Besides the artillery, archers and slingers were posted on the outer galleries of the different stories, which were protected by breast-works, while in the lower stories sappers and miners were placed.

The äries. The battering-ram (*aries*) was the most effective instrument for making a breach in the walls of the besieged town. A stout beam, with a mass of iron at one end shaped like a ram's head, was hung by ropes on a horizontal beam, and swung backwards and forwards so as to loosen the stones of the wall. The loosened stones were picked out of the wall with wall-sickles (*falces*

murales), while single holes were punched in the wall
by the wall-borer (*tĕrĕbra*), a ram with a sharp point,
which was pushed forward on rollers. Another instru-
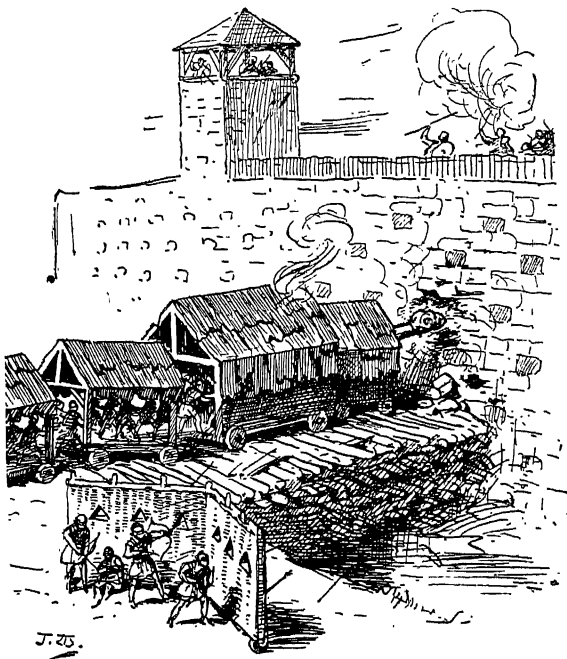
BATTERING RAM AND VINEAE.
(From the Triumphal Arch of Septimius Severus.)

ment of siege was the *tollēno*, a crane with a bucket
or basket attached for hoisting the men on to the
walls.

The besieged in their turn had various contrivances against these weapons of attack, such as two-pronged forks for overturning the scaling ladders, and cranes with tongs to seize the soldiers of the enemy and drop them within the town.

Protection for the besieging party was afforded by various contrivances:

(1) *Plŭtĕi*, large standing shields, moving forward on wheels.

(2) *Vīnĕae*, long sheds of light scaffolding, 8 feet high, 7 feet broad and 16 feet long, with a roof of boards or wickerwork, and covered with the same at the sides, but open at the ends. The whole frame was covered with raw hides to prevent its being set on fire.

(3) *Musculus*, the mining-hut, a long narrow shed, stronger than the *vīnĕae*, especially for the protection of the mining parties.

(4) *Testūdo ărĭĕtaria*, a shed of planks covered with hides (as a precaution against burning missiles) to protect the men while digging trenches and making their approaches to the walls, or for covering those who worked the battering-ram.

There was another kind of *testūdo*, made by raising the shields over the head and shoulders, and fitting them closely under each other, so that the whole formed a compact covering like the shell of a tortoise,—whence the name. The soldiers in the first rank stood upright, those in the second stooped a little, and each line successively was a little lower than the one in front of it, till in the last the soldiers rested on one knee. The advantages of this sloping *testūdo* were firstly, that stones and missiles rolled off it; secondly, that other soldiers could advance over it to attack the enemy upon

the walls. The various kinds of *testūdo* were met by throwing down masses of stone, pouring down molten lead or pitch, or by the use of burning arrows. The mound was met by countermining or setting it on fire :


TESTUDO. (From the Antonine Column.)

and against the towers the besieged would try fire, artillery discharged from the walls, or the erection of counter-towers.

Roman artillery. The general term for any kind of

military engine which discharged missiles is *tormentum* (*torquēre*, to twist); the impetus was produced by means of any elastic or twisted substance. *Tormenta* were of two kinds: *catapultae* or *scorpiones*, for discharging heavy
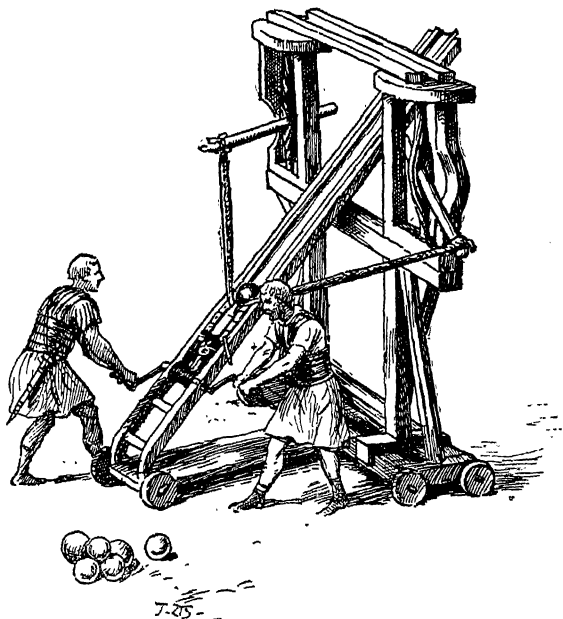
BALLISTA.

darts and spears horizontally; and *ballistae*, which shot stones, beams or balls (up to about 160 lb. weight) at an angle of from 45 to 50 degrees. The average range of both was about 400 yards, and they were repaired and kept in order by the *fabri*.

C. IULII CAESARIS

DE BELLO GALLICO

LIBER TERTIUS

––––•–––

CHAPTERS I–VI.

GALBA IN THE ALPS.

I

Galba, sent by Caesar in B.C. 57 to open up a road for commerce through the Alps, establishes himself in the country, and takes up winter-quarters among the Veragri at Martigny.

Cum in Italiam proficisceretur Caesar, Ser. Galbam cum legione XII. et parte equitatus in Nantuates, Veragros Sedunosque misit, qui a finibus Allobrogum et lacu Lemanno et flumine Rhodano ad summas Alpes pertinent. Causa mittendi fuit, 5 quod iter per Alpes, quo magno cum periculo magnisque cum portoriis mercatores ire consuerant,

patefieri volebat.   Huic permisit, si opus esse arbi-
traretur, uti in his locis legionem hiemandi causa
10 collocaret.   Galba secundis aliquot proeliis factis
· castellisque compluribus eorum expugnatis, missis
ad eum undique legatis obsidibusque datis et pace
facta, constituit cohortes duas in Nantuatibus collo-
care et ipse cum reliquis eius legionis cohortibus in
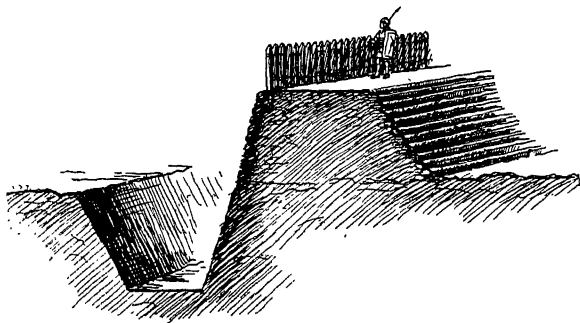
TRENCH AND RAMPART OF A FORTIFIED CAMP.

15 vico Veragrorum, qui appellatur Octodurus, hie-
mare ; qui vicus positus in valle non magna adiecta
planitie altissimis montibus undique continetur.
Cum hic in duas partes flumine divideretur, alteram
partem eius vici Gallis concessit, alteram vacuam
20 ab his relictam cohortibus ad hiemandum attribuit.
Eum locum vallo fossaque munivit.

II

*He learns that the Veragri and Seduni are collecting forces
to attack his camp.*

Cum dies hibernorum complures transissent
frumentumque eo comportari iussisset, subito per
exploratores certior factus est, ex ea parte vici,
quam Gallis concesserat, omnes noctu discessisse
montesque, qui impenderent, a maxima multitudine 5
Sedunorum et Veragrorum teneri. Id aliquot de
causis acciderat, ut subito Galli belli renovandi
legionisque opprimendae consilium caperent : pri-
mum,' quod legionem, neque eam plenissimam
detractis cohortibus duabus et compluribus singil- 10
latim, qui commeatus petendi causa missi erant,
absentibus, propter paucitatem despiciebant; tum
etiam, quod propter iniquitatem loci, cum ipsi ex
montibus in vallem decurrerent et tela conicerent,
ne primum quidem posse impetum suum sustineri 15
existimabant. Accedebat, quod suos ab se liberos
abstractos obsidum nomine dolebant et Romanos
non solum itinerum causa, sed etiam perpetuae
possessionis culmina Alpium occupare conari et ea
loca finitimae provinciae adiungere sibi persuasum 20
habebant.

III

*He holds a council of war, and it is decided that the camp
should be defended.*

His nuntiis acceptis Galba, cum neque opus

SCENE OF GALBA'S OPERATIONS IN THE ALPS.

hibernorum munitionesque plene essent perfectae
neque de frumento reliquoque commeatu satis esset
provisum, quod deditione facta obsidibusque acceptis
nihil de bello timendum existimaverat, consilio 5
celeriter convocato sententias exquirere coepit. Quo
in consilio, cum tantum repentini periculi praeter
opinionem accidisset ac iam omnia fere superiora
loca multitudine armatorum completa conspice-
rentur neque subsidio veniri neque commeatus 10
supportari interclusis itineribus possent, prope iam
desperata salute nonnullae huiusmodi sententiae
dicebantur, ut impedimentis relictis eruptione facta
isdem itineribus, quibus eo pervenissent, ad salutem
contenderent.   Maiori tamen parti placuit, hoc re- 15
servato ad extremum casum consilio interim rei
eventum experiri et castra defendere.

IV

*The Gauls attack the camp in full force.   The Romans are
handicapped by the smallness of their numbers.*

Brevi spatio interiecto, vix ut iis rebus, quas
constituissent, collocandis atque administrandis
tempus daretur, hostes ex omnibus partibus signo
dato decurrere, lapides gaesaque in vallum conicere.
Nostri primo integris viribus fortiter repugnare 5
neque ullum frustra telum ex loco superiore mittere
et, quaecumque pars castrorum nudata defensoribus
premi videbatur, eo occurrere et auxilium ferre, sed
hoc superari, quod diuturnitate pugnae hostes de-

10 fessi proelio excedebant, alii integris viribus suc-
cedebant; quarum rerum a nostris propter pauci-
tatem fieri nihil poterat, ac non modo defesso ex

BARBARIANS ATTACKING A ROMAN FORT.   (From Trajan's Column.)

pugna excedendi, sed ne saucio quidem eius loci, ubi
constiterat, relinquendi ac sui recipiendi facultas
15 dabatur.

<center>V</center>

*The Romans become exhausted - the situation, however, is
saved by a desperate sortie.*

Cum iam amplius horis sex continenter pugna-
retur ac non solum vires, sed etiam tela nostros de-
ficerent, atque hostes acrius instarent languidiori-

busque nostris vallum scindere et fossas complere
coepissent, resque esset iam ad extremum perducta 5
casum, P. Sextius Baculus, primi pili centurio,
quem Nervico proelio compluribus confectum vul-
neribus diximus, et item C. Volusenus, tribunus
militum, vir et consilii magni et virtutis, ad
Galbam accurrunt atque unam esse spem salutis 10
docent, si eruptione facta extremum auxilium
experirentur.   Itaque convocatis centurionibus cele-
riter milites certiores facit, paulisper intermitterent
proelium ac tantummodo tela missa exciperent
seque ex labore reficerent, post dato signo ex castris 15
erumperent atque omnem spem salutis in virtute
ponerent.

VI

*The sortie is successful, and the enemy flee.   Galba, how-
    ever, quits the district, and retires to the country of the
    Allobroges.*

Quod iussi sunt, faciunt ac subito omnibus portis
eruptione facta neque cognoscendi, quid fieret,
neque sui colligendi hostibus facultatem relinquunt.
Ita commutata fortuna eos, qui in spem potiun-
dorum castrorum venerant, undique circumventos 5
interficiunt et ex hominum milibus amplius XXX,
quem numerum barbarorum ad castra venisse
constabat, plus tertia parte interfecta reliquos per-
territos in fugam coniciunt ac ne in locis quidem
superioribus consistere patiuntur.   Sic omnibus 10
hostium copiis fusis armisque exutis se in castra

SCENE OF THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE VENETI.
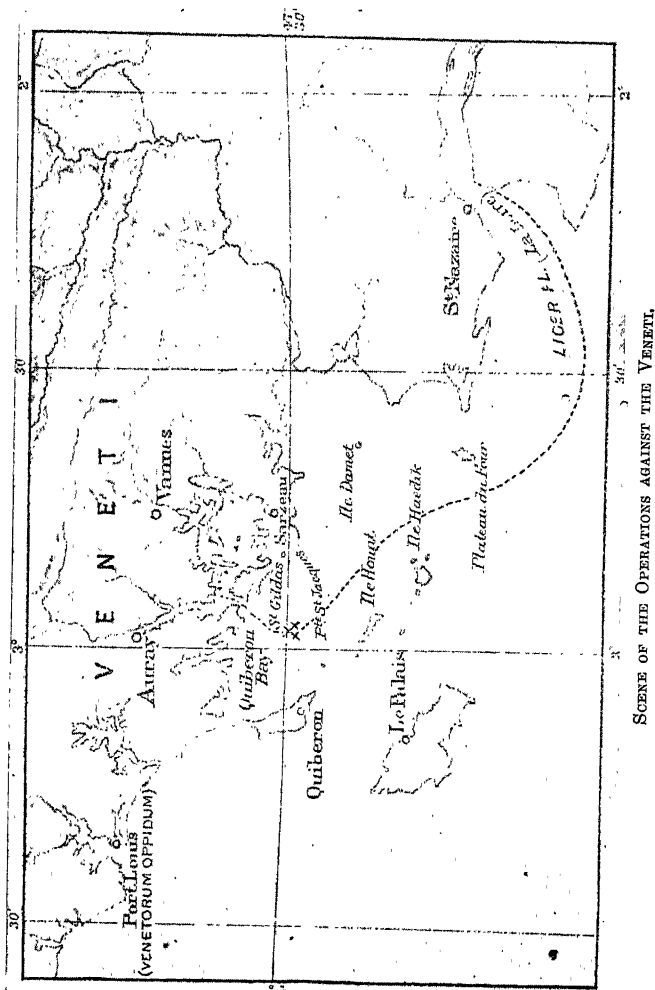
munitionesque suas recipiunt.   Quo proelio facto,
quod saepius fortunam temptare Galba nolebat
atque alio se in hiberna consilio venisse meminerat,
aliis occurrisse rebus viderat, maxime frumenti 15
commeatusque inopia permotus postero die omnibus
eius vici aedificiis incensis in provinciam reverti
contendit, ac nullo hoste prohibente aut iter de-
morante incolumem legionem in Nantuates inde in
Allobroges perduxit ibique hiemavit.

CHAPTERS VII–XIX.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE ARMORICAN STATES.

VII

*Caesar, about to depart for Illyria (in the winter of B.C. 57–6),
  hears that war has again broken out in the maritime
  districts near Anjou, where Crassus had his winter-
  quarters.*

His rebus gestis cum omnibus de causis Caesar
pacatam Galliam existimaret, superatis Belgis, ex-
pulsis Germanis, victis in Alpibus Sedunis, atque
ita inita hieme in Illyricum profectus esset, quod
eas quoque nationes adire et regiones cognoscere 5
volebat, subitum bellum in Gallia coortum est.
Eius belli haec fuit causa.   P. Crassus adulescens
cum legione septima proximus mare Oceanum in
Andibus hiemabat.   Is, quod in his locis inopia
frumenti erat, praefectos tribunosque militum com- 10
plures in finitimas civitates frumenti causa dimisit ;

quo in numero est T. Terrasidius missus in Esubios,
M. Trebius Gallus in Coriosolitas, Q. Velanius cum
T. Silio in Venetos.

VIII

*Shows how officers sent by Crassus into these parts to get
    provisions for his army had been forcibly detained by the
   several states.   The Veneti described.*

Huius est civitatis longe amplissima auctoritas
omnis orae maritimae regionum earum, quod et
naves habent Veneti plurimas, quibus in Britanniam
navigare consuerunt, et scientia atque usu nauti-
5 carum rerum reliquos antecedunt et in magno
impetu maris atque aperto, paucis portibus inter-
iectis, quos tenent ipsi, omnes fere, qui eo mari uti
consuerunt, habent vectigales.   Ab his fit initium
retinendi Silii atque Velanii, quod per eos suos se
10 obsides, quos Crasso dedissent, reciperaturos existi-
mabant.   Horum auctoritate finitimi adducti, ut
sunt Gallorum subita et repentina consilia, eadem
de causa Trebium Terrasidiumque retinent et cele-
riter missis legatis per suos principes inter se
15 coniurant, nihil nisi communi consilio acturos
eundemque omnes fortunae exitum esse laturos,
reliquasque civitates sollicitant, ut in ea libertate,
quam a maioribus acceperint, permanere quam
Romanorum servitutem perferre malint.   Omni ora
20 maritima celeriter ad suam sententiam perducta
communem legationem ad P. Crassum mittunt, si
velit suos reciperare, obsides sibi remittat.

IX

*Caesar makes preparations for a naval war.   Hopes for
success on the side of the Veneti, based on the formation
of their coast and roughness of their seas.   They make an
extensive confederacy.*

Quibus de rebus Caesar ab Crasso certior factus,
quod ipse aberat longius, naves interim longas
aedificari in flumine Ligere, quod influit in Oceanum,
remiges ex provincia institui, nautas gubernato-
resque comparari iubet.   His rebus celeriter ad- 5
ministratis ipse, cum primum per anni tempus
potuit, ad exercitum contendit.   Veneti reliquaeque
item civitates cognito Caesaris adventu, simul
quod, quantum in se facinus admisissent, intelle-
gebant, legatos, quod nomen ad omnes nationes 10
sanctum inviolatumque semper fuisset, retentos ab
se et in vincula coniectos, pro magnitudine periculi
bellum parare et maxime ea, quae ad usum navium
pertinent, providere instituunt, hoc maiore spe,
quod multum natura loci confidebant.   Pedestria 15
esse itinera concisa aestuariis, navigationem im-
peditam propter inscientiam locorum paucitatemque
portuum sciebant, neque nostros exercitus propter
frumenti inopiam diutius apud se morari posse
confidebant; ac iam ut omnia contra opinionem 20
acciderent, tamen se plurimum navibus posse,
Romanos neque ullam facultatem habere navium
neque eorum locorum, ubi bellum gesturi essent,
vada, portus, insulas novisse; ac longe aliam esse
navigationem in concluso mari atque in vastissimo 25
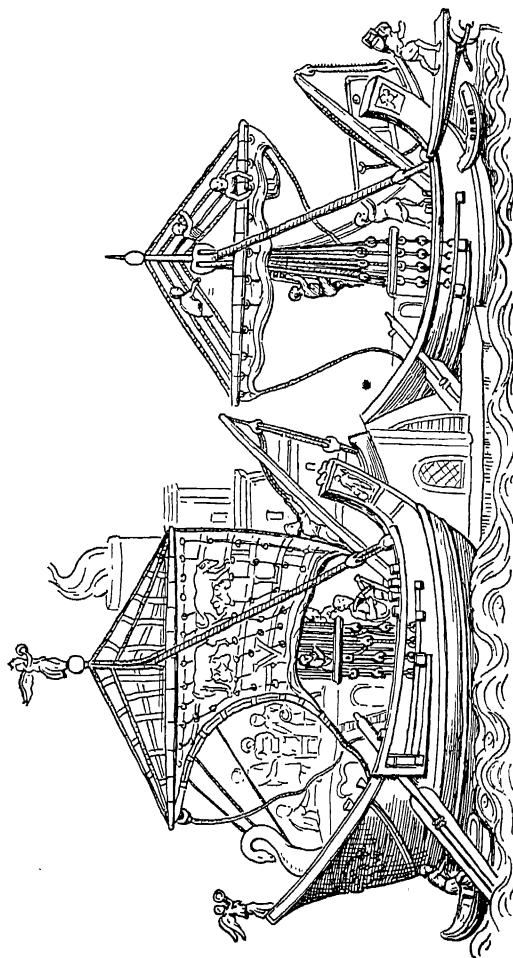
ROMAN SHIPS IN A HARBOUR. (From a bas-relief.)

atque apertissimo Oceano perspiciebant.   His initis
consiliis oppida muniunt, frumenta ex agris in
oppida comportant, naves in Venetiam, ubi Caesarem
primum bellum gesturum constabat, quam plurimas
possunt, cogunt. Socios sibi ad id bellum Osismos, 30
Lexovios, Namnetes, Ambiliatos, Morinos, Dia-
blintes, Menapios adsciscunt ; auxilia ex Britannia,
quae contra eas regiones posita est, arcessunt.

X

Motives which determine Caesar to carry the war through.

   Erant hae difficultates belli gerendi, quas supra
ostendimus, sed multa Caesarem tamen ad id bellum
incitabant : iniuriae retentorum equitum Romano-
rum, rebellio facta post deditionem, defectio datis
obsidibus, tot civitatum coniuratio, imprimis ne 5
hac parte neglecta reliquae nationes sibi idem licere
arbitrarentur.   Itaque cum intellegeret, omnes fere
Gallos novis rebus studere et ad bellum mobiliter
celeriterque excitari, omnes autem homines natura
libertati studere et condicionem servitutis odisse, 10
priusquam plures civitates conspirarent, partiendum
sibi ac latius distribuendum exercitum putavit.

XI

Caesar distributes his forces in Belgium and Aquitaine to
prevent the spreading of the revolt thither.   Sends Sabinus
to repress agitation among the states to the immediate
north of the Veneti.   Marches up in person to the scene
of conflict.

   Itaque T. Labienum legatum in Treveros, qui

proximi flumini Rheno sunt, cum equitatu mittit.
Huic mandat, Remos reliquosque Belgas adeat
atque in officio contineat Germanosque, qui auxilio
5 a Belgis arcessiti dicebantur, si per vim navibus
flumen transire conentur, prohibeat.   P. Crassum
cum cohortibus legionariis XII et magno numero
equitatus in Aquitaniam proficisci iubet, ne ex his
nationibus auxilia in Galliam mittantur ac tantae
10 nationes coniungantur.   Q. Titurium Sabinum le-
gatum cum legionibus tribus in Venellos, Coriosolites
Lexoviosque mittit, qui eam manum distinendam
curet.   D. Brutum adulescentem classi Gallicisque
navibus, quas ex Pictonibus et Santonis reliquisque
15 pacatis regionibus convenire iusserat, praeficit et,
cum primum possit, in Venetos proficisci iubet.
Ipse eo pedestribus copiis contendit.

XII

Caesar finds the task of storming the towns from the land
fruitless.   It is necessary to wait for the fleet, which is
detained in the Loire by storms.

Erant eiusmodi fere situs oppidorum, ut posita
in extremis lingulis promunturiisque neque pedibus
aditum haberent, cum ex alto se aestus incitavisset,
quod bis accidit semper horarum XII spatio, neque
5 navibus, quod rursus minuente aestu naves in vadis
afflictarentur.   Ita utraque re oppidorum oppug-
natio impediebatur; ac si quando magnitudine
operis forte superati, extruso mari aggere ac molibus

atque his oppidi moenibus adaequatis, suis fortunis
desperare coeperant, magno numero navium ap- 10
pulso, cuius rei summam facultatem habebant, sua
deportabant omnia seque in proxima oppida reci-
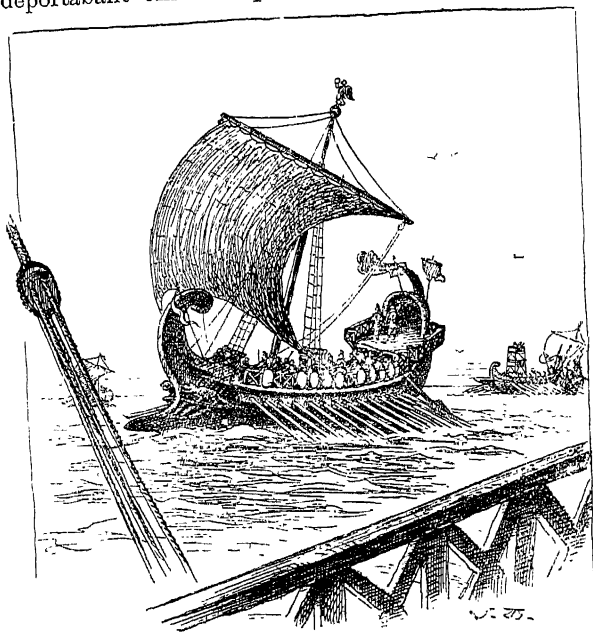
ROMAN SHIPS.
(From bas-reliefs and the Vatican Vergil.)

piebant: ibi se rursus isdem opportunitatibus loci
defendebant. Haec eo facilius magnam partem
aestatis faciebant, quod nostrae naves tempestatibus 15
detinebantur summaque erat vasto atque aperto

mari, magnis aestibus, raris ac prope nullis portibus
difficultas navigandi.

XIII

*The Venetian ships described, and compared with the
Roman.*

Namque ipsorum naves ad hunc modum factae
armataeque erant : carinae aliquanto planiores quam
nostrarum navium, quo facilius vada ac decessum
aestus excipere possent; prorae admodum erectae
5 atque item puppes, ad magnitudinem fluctuum
tempestatumque accommodatae; naves totae factae
ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam per-
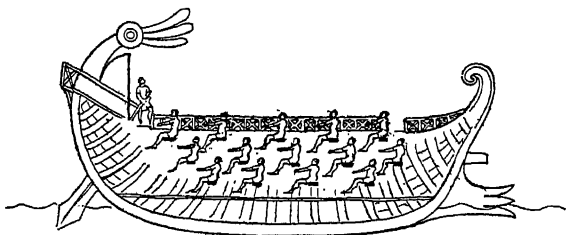
SECTION SHOWING POSITION OF ROWERS ON ONE SIDE OF A SHIP
WITH THREE BANKS OF OARS.

ferendam; transtra ex pedalibus in altitudinem
trabibus confixa clavis ferreis digiti pollicis crassi-
10 tudine; ancorae pro funibus ferreis catenis revinctae;
pelles pro velis alutaeque tenuiter confectae; hae
sive propter lini inopiam atque eius usus inscien-
tiam, sive eo, quod est magis verisimile, quod
tantas tempestates Oceani tantosque impetus vento-

rum sustineri ac tanta onera navium regi velis non 15
satis commode posse arbitrabantur. Cum his navi-
bus nostrae classi eiusmodi congressus erat, ut una
celeritate et pulsu remorum praestaret, reliqua pro
loci natura, pro vi tempestatum illis essent aptiora
et accommodatiora. Neque enim his nostrae rostro 20
nocere poterant (tanta in iis erat firmitudo), neque
propter altitudinem facile telum adigebatur, et
eadem de causa minus commode copulis contine-
bantur. Accedebat ut, cum saevire ventus coepisset
et se vento dedissent, et tempestatem ferrent facilius 25
et in vadis consisterent tutius, et ab aestu relictae
nihil saxa et cautes timerent ; quarum rerum om-
nium nostris navibus casus erat extimescendus.

XIV

*The fleet at last arrives. Stratagem of the Romans to cripple
the sailing powers of their opponents.*

Compluribus expugnatis oppidis Caesar ubi in-
tellexit frustra tantum laborem sumi, neque hostium
fugam captis oppidis reprimi neque iis noceri posse,
statuit exspectandam classem. Quae ubi convenit
ac primum ab hostibus visa est, circiter CCXX 5
naves eorum paratissimae atque omni genere armo-
rum ornatissimae profectae ex portu nostris adversae
constiterunt ; neque satis Bruto, qui classi praeerat,
vel tribunis militum centurionibusque, quibus sin-
gulae naves erant attributae, constabat, quid agerent 10
aut quam rationem pugnae insisterent. Rostro

enim noceri non posse cognoverant ; turribus autem
excitatis tamen has altitudo puppium ex barbaris
navibus superabat, ut neque ex inferiore loco satis
15 commode tela adigi possent et missa ab Gallis
gravius acciderent. Una erat magno usui res prae-
parata a nostris, falces praeacutae insertae affixaeque
longuriis, non absimili forma muralium falcium.
His cum funes, qui antemnas ad malos destinabant,
20 comprehensi adductique erant, navigio remis inci-
tato praerumpebantur. Quibus abscisis antemnae
necessario concidebant, ut, cum omnis Gallicis
navibus spes in velis armamentisque consisteret,
his ereptis omnis usus navium uno tempore eripe-
25 retur. Reliquum erat certamen positum in virtute,
qua nostri milites facile superabant, atque eo magis,
quod in conspectu Caesaris atque omnis exercitus
res gerebatur, ut nullum paulo fortius factum latere
posset ; omnes enim colles ac loca superiora, unde
30 erat propinquus despectus in mare, ab exercitu
tenebantur.

XV

*The sea-battle in Quiberon Bay. Defeat only averted by
the above-mentioned artifice.*

Deiectis, ut diximus, antemnis, cum singulas binae
ac ternae naves circumsteterant, milites summa vi
transcendere in hostium naves contendebant. Quod
postquam barbari fieri animadverterunt, expugnatis
5 compluribus navibus, cum ei rei nullum reperiretur
auxilium, fuga salutem petere contenderunt. Ac

A SEA-FIGHT, USING THE FALX TO CUT THE RIGGING,

(The *falx* from a cameo and from descriptions; Ships from bas-reliefs and the Vatican Vergil.)

iam conversis in eam partem navibus, quo ventus
ferebat, tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit,
ut se ex loco movere non possent. Quae quidem res
10 ad negotium conficiendum maxime fuit opportuna:
nam singulas nostri consectati expugnaverunt, ut
perpaucae ex omni numero noctis interventu ad
terram pervenerint, cum ab hora fere quarta usque
ad solis occasum pugnaretur.

XVI

Surrender of the Veneti. Their merciless punishment.

Quo proelio bellum Venetorum totiusque orae
maritimae confectum est. Nam cum omnis iuventus,
omnes etiam gravioris aetatis, in quibus aliquid
consilii aut dignitatis fuit, eo convenerant, tum,
5 navium quod ubique fuerat, in unum locum coëge-
rant; quibus amissis reliqui neque, quo se recipe-
rent, neque, quemadmodum oppida defenderent,
habebant. Itaque se suaque omnia Caesari dedide-
runt. In quos eo gravius Caesar vindicandum sta-
10 tuit, quo diligentius in reliquum tempus a barbaris
ius legatorum conservaretur. Itaque omni senatu
necato reliquos sub corona vendidit.

XVII

*The other Armorican states, under Viridovix, unite and
attack Sabinus. He does not venture to act on the offen-
sive.*

Dum haec in Venetis geruntur, Q. Titurius Sabinus
cum iis copiis, quas a Caesare acceperat, in fines

Venellorum pervenit. His praeerat Viridovix ac
summam imperii tenebat earum omnium civitatum,
quae defecerant, ex quibus exercitum magnasque 5
copias coëgerat; atque his paucis diebus Aulerci
Eburovices Lexoviique senatu suo interfecto, quod
auctores belli esse nolebant, portas clauserunt seque
cum Viridovice coniunxerunt; magnaque praeterea
multitudo undique ex Gallia perditorum hominum 10
latronumque convenerat, quos spes praedandi studi-
umque bellandi ab agri cultura et cottidiano labore
revocabat. Sabinus idoneo omnibus rebus loco
castris sese tenebat, cum Viridovix contra eum duum
milium spatio consedisset cottidieque productis 15
copiis pugnandi potestatem faceret, ut iam non
solum hostibus in contemptionem Sabinus veniret,
sed etiam nostrorum militum vocibus nonnihil
carperetur; tantamque opinionem timoris praebuit,
ut iam ad vallum castrorum hostes accedere au- 20
derent. Id ea de causa faciebat, quod cum tanta
multitudine hostium, praesertim eo absente, qui
summam imperii teneret, nisi aequo loco aut
opportunitate aliqua data legato dimicandum non
existimabat. 25

XVIII

*Sabinus, by means of false intelligence, succeeds in making
the Gauls attack him in his camp.*

Hac confirmata opinione timoris idoneum quen-
dam hominem et callidum delegit, Gallum, ex iis,
quos auxilii causa secum habebat. Huic magnis

praemiis pollicitationibusque persuadet, uti ad hostes
5 transeat, et, quid fieri velit, edocet. Qui ubi pro
perfuga ad eos venit, timorem Romanorum proponit,
quibus angustiis ipse Caesar a Venetis prematur,
docet, neque longius abesse, quin proxima nocte
Sabinus clam ex castris exercitum educat et ad
10 Caesarem auxilii ferendi causa proficiscatur. Quod
ubi auditum est, conclamant omnes, occasionem
negotii bene gerendi amittendam non esse, ad castra
iri oportere. Multae res ad hoc consilium Gallos
hortabantur: superiorum dierum Sabini cunctatio,
15 perfugae confirmatio, inopia cibariorum, cui rei
parum diligenter ab iis erat provisum, spes Venetici
belli, et quod fere libenter homines id, quod volunt,
credunt. His rebus adducti non prius Viridovicem
reliquosque duces ex concilio dimittunt, quam ab
20 his sit concessum, arma uti capiant et ad castra
contendant. Qua re concessa laeti, ut explorata
victoria, sarmentis virgultisque collectis, quibus
fossas Romanorum compleant, ad castra pergunt.

XIX

Defeat of the Venelli and collapse of the confederation.

Locus erat castrorum editus et paulatim ab imo
acclivis circiter passus mille. Huc magno cursu
contenderunt, ut quam minimum spatii ad se colli-
gendos armandosque Romanis daretur, exanimatique
5 pervenerunt. Sabinus suos hortatus cupientibus

signum dat.   Impeditis hostibus propter ea, quae
ferebant, onera, subito duabus portis eruptionem
fieri iubet.   Factum est opportunitate loci, hostium
inscientia ac defatigatione, virtute militum et supe-
riorum pugnarum exercitatione, ut ne primum 10
quidem nostrorum impetum ferrent ac statim terga
verterent.   Quos impeditos integris viribus milites
nostri consecuti magnum numerum eorum occide-

A GENERAL ADDRESSING HIS SOLDIERS.   (From a bronze coin.)

runt : reliquos equites consectati paucos, qui ex fuga
evaserant, reliquerunt.   Sic uno tempore et de 15
navali pugna Sabinus et de Sabini victoria Caesar
est certior factus, civitatesque omnes se statim
Titurio dediderunt.   Nam ut ad bella suscipienda
Gallorum alacer ac promptus est animus, sic mollis
ac minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas mens 20
eorum est.

CHAPTERS XX–XXVII.

CRASSUS IN AQUITAINE.

XX

The Sontiates rebel, and attack Crassus while on the march.

Eodem fere tempore P. Crassus, cum in Aqui-
taniam pervenisset, quae pars, ut ante dictum est,
et regionum latitudine et multitudine hominum ex
tertia parte Galliae est existimanda, cum intellegeret,
5 in iis locis sibi bellum gerendum, ubi paucis ante
annis L. Valerius Praeconinus legatus exercitu pulso

A CAVALRY ACTION.   (From Trajan's Column.)

interfectus esset, atque unde L. Mallius proconsul
impedimentis amissis profugisset, non mediocrem
sibi diligentiam adhibendam intellegebat. Itaque
10 re frumentaria provisa, auxiliis equitatuque com-
parato, multis praeterea viris fortibus Tolosa et
Narbone, quae sunt civitates Galliae provinciae

finitimae his regionibus, nominatim evocatis in
Sontiatum fines exercitum introduxit. Cuius ad-
ventu cognito Sontiates magnis copiis coactis equi- 15
tatuque, quo plurimum valebant, in itinere agmen
nostrum adorti primum equestre proelium com-
miserunt, deinde equitatu suo pulso atque inse-
quentibus nostris subito pedestres copias, quas in
convalle in insidiis collocaverant, ostenderunt. Hi 20
nostros disiectos adorti proelium renovarunt.

XXI

*Crassus repels the attack, and attempts to storm the capital
  of the Sontiates. Is compelled to undertake a regular
  siege, which is successful.*

Pugnatum est diu atque acriter, cum Sontiates
superioribus victoriis freti in sua virtute totius
Aquitaniae salutem positam putarent, nostri autem,
quid sine imperatore et sine reliquis legionibus
adulescentulo duce efficere possent, perspici cuperent: 5
tandem confecti vulneribus hostes terga vertere.
Quorum magno numero interfecto Crassus ex itinere
oppidum Sontiatum oppugnare coepit. Quibus
fortiter resistentibus vineas turresque egit. Illi
alias eruptione temptata, alias cuniculis ad aggerem 10
vineasque actis, cuius rei sunt longe peritissimi
Aquitani, propterea quod multis locis apud eos
aerariae secturaeque sunt, ubi diligentia nostrorum
nihil his rebus profici posse intellexerunt, legatos
ad Crassum mittunt, seque in deditionem ut re- 15

cipiat, petunt.   Qua re impetrata arma tradere iussi
faciunt.

XXII

*The attempt of Adiatunnus to escape from the surrendered*
town.

Atque in ea re omnium nostrorum intentis animis
alia ex parte oppidi Adiatunnus, qui summam im-
perii tenebat, cum DC devotis, quos illi soldurios
appellant, quorum haec est condicio, uti omnibus in
5 vita commodis una cum iis fruantur, quorum se
amicitiae dediderint, si quid his per vim accidat,
aut eundem casum una ferant aut sibi mortem
consciscant; neque adhuc hominum memoria re-
pertus est quisquam, qui eo interfecto, cuius se
10 amicitiae devovisset, mortem recusaret: cum his
Adiatunnus eruptionem facere conatus, clamore ab
ea parte munitionis sublato, cum ad arma milites
concurrissent vehementerque ibi pugnatum esset,
repulsus in oppidum tamen uti eadem deditionis
15 condicione uteretur a Crasso impetravit.

XXIII

Crassus attacks the Vocates and Tarusates, who call in help
from Spain.   He determines on an immediate assault.

Armis obsidibusque acceptis Crassus in fines
Vocatium et Tarusatium profectus est.   Tum vero
barbari commoti, quod oppidum et natura loci et
manu munitum paucis diebus, quibus eo ventum
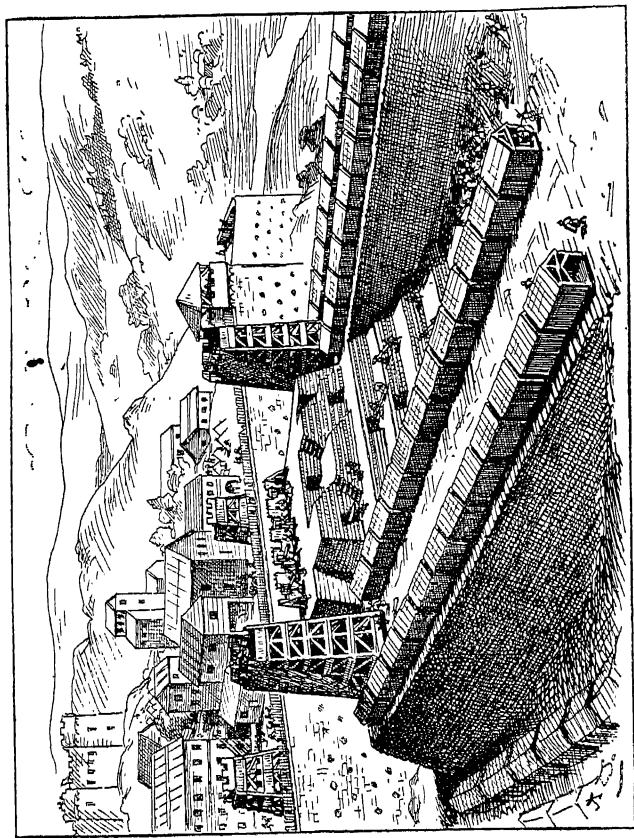
THE AGGER BEING ADVANCED AGAINST A TOWN. (From the model in the Museum at St. Germain, and other sources.)

5 erat, expugnatum cognoverant, legatos quoqueversum dimittere, coniurare, obsides inter se dare, copias parare coeperunt. Mittuntur etiam ad eas civitates legati, quae sunt citerioris Hispaniae finitimae Aquitaniae: inde auxilia ducesque arcessuntur.
10 Quorum adventu magna cum auctoritate et magna cum hominum multitudine bellum gerere conantur. Duces vero ii deliguntur, qui una cum Q. Sertorio omnes annos fuerant summamque scientiam rei militaris habere existimabantur. Hi consuetudine
15 populi Romani loca capere, castra munire, commeatibus nostros intercludere instituunt. Quod ubi Crassus animadvertit, suas copias propter exiguitatem non facile diduci, hostem et vagari et vias obsidere et castris satis praesidii relinquere, ob eam
20 causam minus commode frumentum commeatumque sibi supportari, in dies hostium numerum augeri, non cunctandum existimavit, quin pugna decertaret. Hac re ad consilium delata, ubi omnes idem sentire intellexit, posterum diem pugnae constituit.

XXIV

*The natives try to avoid open combat.   Crassus attacks
their camp.*

Prima luce productis omnibus copiis duplici acie instituta, auxiliis in mediam aciem coniectis, quid hostes consilii caperent, exspectabat. Illi, etsi propter multitudinem et veterem belli gloriam
5 paucitatemque nostrorum se tuto dimicaturos existi-

mabant, tamen tutius esse arbitrabantur, obsessis
viis commeatu intercluso
sine ullo volnere victoria
potiri, et, si propter ino- 10
piam rei frumentariae Ro-
mani sese recipere coepis-
sent, impeditos in agmine
et sub sarcinis infirmiore
animo adoriri cogitabant.
Hoc consilio probato ab 15
ducibus, productis Roma-
norum copiis sese castris
tenebant.   Hac re per-
specta Crassus, cum sua
cunctatione atque opinione 20
timoris hostes nostros mi-
lites alacriores ad pug-
nandum effecissent, atque
omnium voces audirentur,
exspectari   diutius   non 25
oportere, quin ad castra
iretur, cohortatus suos om-
nibus cupientibus ad ho-
stium castra contendit.

PERSONAL BAGGAGE CARRIED
BY A ROMAN SOLDIER ON
THE MARCH. (From Tra-
jan's Column.)

XXV

*The attack described: the cavalry find the rear of the camp
unfortified.*

Ibi cum alii fossas complerent, alii multis telis
coniectis defensores vallo munitionibusque depel-

lerent, auxiliaresque, quibus ad pugnam non multum
Crassus confidebat, lapidibus telisque subministran-
5 dis et ad aggerem caespitibus comportandis speciem
atque opinionem pugnantium praeberent, cum item
ab hostibus constanter ac non timide pugnaretur
telaque ex loco superiore missa non frustra accide-
rent, equites circumitis hostium castris Crasso
10 renuntiaverunt, non eadem esse diligentia ab decu-
mana porta castra munita facilemque aditum
habere.

XXVI

Camp stormed from the rear: flight of the natives.

Crassus equitum praefectos cohortatus, ut magnis
praemiis pollicitationibusque suos excitarent, quid
fieri velit, ostendit.   Illi, ut erat imperatum, eductis
iis cohortibus, quae praesidio castris relictae intritae
5 ab labore erant, et longiore itinere circumductis, ne
ex hostium castris conspici possent, omnium oculis
mentibusque ad pugnam intentis celeriter ad eas,
quas diximus, munitiones pervenerunt atque his
prorutis prius in hostium castris constiterunt, quam
10 plane ab his videri aut, quid rei gereretur, cognosci
posset.   Tum vero clamore ab ea parte audito nostri
redintegratis viribus, quod plerumque in spe victo-
riae accidere consuevit, acrius impugnare coeperunt.
Hostes undique circumventi desperatis omnibus
15 rebus se per munitiones deicere et fuga salutem
petere contenderunt.   Quos equitatus apertissimis
campis consectatus ex milium L numero, quae ex

Aquitania Cantabrisque convenisse constabat, vix
quarta parte relicta multa nocte se in castra recipit.

A ROMAN CAVALRY SOLDIER.   (From a relief on a grave-stone.)

XXVII

All Aquitaine surrenders to Crassus.

Hac audita pugna maxima pars Aquitaniae sese
Crasso dedidit obsidesque ultro misit; quo in nu-
mero fuerunt Tarbelli, Bigerriones, Ptianii, Vocates,

Tarusates, Elusates, Gates, Ausci, Garumni, Sibu-
5 zates, Cocosates; paucae ultimae nationes anni
tempore confisae, quod hiems suberat, hoc facere
neglexerunt.

CHAPTERS XXVIII, XXIX.

#### CAESAR ON THE NORTH COAST.

XXVIII

*Meanwhile Caesar attacks the Morini and Menapii, who had
sent help to the Armorican confederacy.   Finds them pro-
tected by a dense wood.*

Eodem fere tempore Caesar, etsi prope exacta iam
aestas erat, tamen, quod omni Gallia pacata Morini
Menapiique supererant, qui in armis essent neque
ad eum umquam legatos de pace misissent, arbi-
5 tratus id bellum celeriter confici posse, eo exercitum
adduxit; qui longe alia ratione ac reliqui Galli
bellum gerere coeperunt.   Nam quod intellegebant,
maximas nationes, quae proelio contendissent, pulsas
superatasque esse, continentesque silvas ac paludes
10 habebant, eo se suaque omnia contulerunt.   Ad
quarum initium silvarum cum Caesar pervenisset
castraque munire instituisset, neque hostis interim
visus esset, dispersis in opere nostris subito ex
omnibus partibus silvae evolaverunt et in nostros
15 impetum fecerunt.   Nostri celeriter arma ceperunt
eosque in silvas reppulerunt et compluribus inter-
fectis longius impeditioribus locis secuti paucos ex
suis deperdiderunt.

XXIX

Caesar begins to cut down the wood, but has to retire baffled owing to bad weather.

Reliquis deinceps diebus Caesar silvas caedere instituit et, ne quis inermibus imprudentibusque militibus ab latere impetus fieri posset, omnem eam materiam, quae erat caesa, conversam ad hostem collocabat et pro vallo ad utrumque latus exstruebat. 5
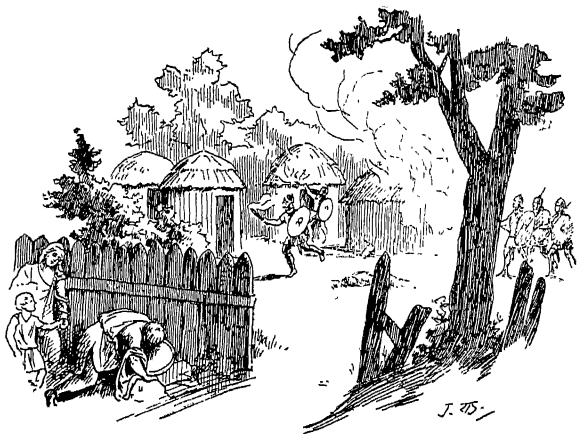
BURNING THE VILLAGES. (From the Column of Marcus Aurelius.)

Incredibili celeritate magno spatio paucis diebus confecto, cum iam pecus atque extrema impedimenta ab nostris tenerentur, ipsi densiores silvas peterent, eiusmodi sunt tempestates consecutae, uti opus necessario intermitteretur et continuatione imbrium 10

diutius sub pellibus milites contineri non possent.
Itaque vastatis omnibus eorum agris, vicis aedificiis-
que incensis Caesar exercitum reduxit et in Aulercis
Lexoviisque, reliquis item civitatibus, quae proxime
15 bellum fecerant, in hibernis collocavit.

NOTES

I.

1. **In Italiam proficisceretur.** This was after the campaign of B.C. 57. Caesar was accustomed to go down into Italy during the winter in order to meet friends from Rome.

6. **quod,** 'the fact that.' See Appendix A. iii. 1.
iter per Alpes: over the Great St. Bernard.
7. **portoriis:** dues exacted by the mountain tribes.
consuerant: contracted for *consueverant*.
8. **opus** here means 'need,' not 'work.'
10. **collocaret:** subjunctive of Indirect Request, introduced by *uti* substantival. See Appendix A. iii. 2 c. *Arbitraretur* is subjunctive because it is subordinate to this indirect clause. See Appendix A. iii. 2 *note*.
Note that *collocare* means 'to post,' not 'to collect.' It is a common military expression.
secundis ... proeliis. *Proelium secundum* is frequently used for 'a victory'; so 'a defeat' is *proelium adversum*.
factis—expugnatis—missis—datis—facta. These ablative absolutes are clumsy if translated literally into English. Translate freely, therefore, 'When, after he had won several victories and ..., ambassadors were sent and hostages given,' &c. See Appendix B.
16. **non magna adiecta planitie,** 'with a small plain attached.' Ablative absolute qualifying *valle*.
18. **Cum:** causal; 'since.' See Appendix A. ii. *d*.
20. **ab his:** to be taken with *vacuam*, 'left empty of them,' 'free from them.' *Ab* here means 'from,' not 'by.'
21. **vallo fossaque.** This was the way in which the Romans always fortified their camps. The earth taken out in making the *fossa* was of course used to make the *vallum*.

The *fossa* (trench) was outside the *vallum* (rampart), and had the practical effect of doubling its height, thus :—
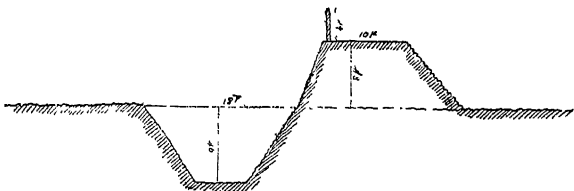
The *vallum* was used by the Romans to stand *on*, not to stand *behind*. The object of it was to enable the soldiers to throw darts *down* upon the attackers. The *vallum* was therefore wide, and flat on the top.

II.

1. **hibernorum :** i. e. of their stay in winter-quarters.

2. **eo.** The Latin expression is more exact than ours. We say, loosely, 'I am going there,' for 'I am going thither.' The Latin never has this confusion.

5. **impenderent.** Subjunctive because subordinate to the indirect statement *montes teneri.* See Appendix A. iii. 2 *note.*

8. **opprimendae.** *Opprimere* is 'to crush,' not 'to oppress.'

caperent : subjunctive because it is in a sentence introduced by substantival *ut :* 'it had happened that,' see Appendix A. iii. 1. *Id* is here almost superfluous, and has arisen from a confusion between *id acciderat,* 'that (i. e. their departure) had taken place,' and *acciderat ut . . . ,* 'it had happened that . . .'

10. **detractis . . . absentibus** explains *neque eam plenissimam.* The 'singular' force of *legionem* is not to be neglected, 'they despised, on account of its smallness, the one solitary legion, especially as it had not its full numbers, since (see App. B. 2 for the abl. abs.) two cohorts had been taken away,' &c. Cut up the *neque* as often into *et non :* so *neque eam plenissimam = et eam non plenissimam,* 'and that not a very full one.'

singillatim. The exact meaning of this should probably not be pressed. It may imply little more than 'in small detachments.'

12. **tum etiam,** 'secondly,' following the *primum* above.

13. iniquitatem loci: i.e. the Romans would have the disadvantage of the position, as explained in the words immediately following.

cum. See Appendix A. ii. *d*.

15. ne . . . quidem ('not even') always contain between them the word to be emphasized.

16. Accedebat, quod: lit. 'it was added that' (substantival *quod*, see Appendix A. iii. 1). Here it is equivalent to 'thirdly,' continuing the *primum . . . tum etiam*. Do not confuse *accidit*, 'it happens,' with *accedit*, 'it is added.'

17. obsidum nomine, 'as hostages.' See *nomen* in Vocabulary.

18. itinerum causa, 'for the sake of making roads.' *Causa* (unlike *ob*) always looks forward to the future.

19. occupare means 'to seize,' not 'to occupy.'

20. provinciae. The 'province' of Gaul was the southern district round Marseilles, occupied by the Romans long before Caesar's conquest of the rest of the country. It was afterwards called *Gallia Narbonensis*, but the old name still survives as *Provence*.

finitimae provinciae, 'the province, which lay near.'

sibi persuasum habebant: lit. 'they had it persuaded to themselves,' i.e. 'they were convinced that . . .'

III.

1. opus hibernorum: the work of building the camp.

4, 5. quod . . . existimaverat explains *nec erat provisum*. He had not made sufficient provision because he had thought . . .

5, 6. consilio convocato sententias exquirere coepit. Get rid of the abl. abs. here (and often elsewhere) by translating it as if it were a principal sentence, and then put in 'and' to make sense—'he called a meeting and began to inquire.'

7. cum: see Appendix A. ii. *d*.

tantum repentini periculi: lit. 'so much of sudden danger.' Adjectives of quantity are used substantivally in the neuter singular, with the genitive which is called 'partitive.' So in French *tant, trop, beaucoup*, &c., are followed by *de*. See Appendix D. 1. In English we omit the 'of,' and translate 'so great and sudden a danger.'

praeter opinionem, 'beyond expectation' (not 'opinion'), 'unexpectedly.'

9. **multitudine.** Do not translate *multitudo* by 'multitude' but by 'large numbers.'

10. **subsidio veniri:** (understand *posset*) literally, 'nor could it be come for a help.' There are two things to be noticed here:—

(1) The construction of *veniri*.

If an intransitive verb be used in the passive, it must be used impersonally. So there is no such word as *venior* (*veniuntur*, &c.), but only *venitur* (*venietur*, *veniebatur*, &c.), which means 'it is come.' These impersonal passives are usually best translated by a noun representing the meaning of the Latin verb, together with whatever verb best completes the sense. So—

pugnatur, 'the battle takes place.'

concurritur, 'a rush is made.'

Here the subject can be supplied from *subsidio*. Translate, therefore, 'no relief could be brought.'

(2) The case of *subsidio*.

Verbs of incomplete predication (i.e. to be, become, seem, and passive 'factitive' verbs, viz. make, call, think) require a 'complement' to complete their sense. This is usually in the nominative case (e.g. *factus est rex*), but sometimes in the dative, which is therefore called the 'dative of the complement,' or the 'predicative dative.' (This is only used, however, when some one is indirectly affected by the action, therefore another dative—the dative of the 'recipient'—is always expressed or implied whenever the dative of the complement occurs.) So 'this is a help to me' is turned in Latin to 'this is *for* a help to me,' *subsidio est mihi*. Then, by a natural extension, 'he comes as a help to me,' is *subsidio venit mihi*. The dative of the recipient with *subsidio veniri* here is *sibi* (understood).

11. **interclusis itineribus.** See Appendix B. 2; 'since the roads were blocked.'

13, 14. **impedimentis relictis eruptione facta ... contenderent:** split up as in line 5 (*consilio convocato*), 'that they should abandon their baggage, make a sally, and march ...'

14. **pervenissent.** See Appendix A. iii. 2 *note*.

15. **contenderent.** See Appendix A. iii. 2 *c*; 'that they *should* march' (introduced by the idea of 'advice' in *sententiae*).

Maiori ... parti placuit: lit. 'it pleased the greater part,' i.e. 'it was decided by the majority.' *Placet* was the regular word used in Latin for deciding by vote. The word still survives in the Senate at Cambridge and also in the

Convocation at Oxford, where assent to a proposal is given by the word *placet* and dissent by *non placet*.

16. rei eventum experiri: i. e. to see how affairs would turn out: *experiri* conveys the idea of risk.

IV.

1. vix. Take this after the *ut*, 'after a short interval, (so short) that time was barely given.' The *ut* is consecutive. *constituissent* is subjunctive because it is dependent upon the subjunctive *daretur*.

4. decurrere, conicere, &c. The infinitives are 'Historic.' The Historic Infinitive is used in narration instead of the Indicative, to express rapidity of action.

5. integris viribus. See Appendix B. 1 ; 'as long as their powers were fresh.'

6. ex loco superiore: i. e. from the *vallum*.

7. defensoribus: ablative of separation after *nudata*.

9. hoc . . . quod, 'by this fact, (namely) that. . . .'
superari, 'were put at a disadvantage.'

11. quarum rerum: partitive genitive after *nihil*.

12. non modo defesso, &c.   The order is *Non modo nulla facultas ex pugna excedendi dabatur defesso, sed ne saucio quidem facultas relinquendi eius loci ubi constiterat ac sui recipiendi, dabatur.* Another negative has to be supplied after *non modo*.

V.

1. horis: ablative of comparison, after *amplius*.
pugnaretur. Impersonal passive use of the intransitive verb.   See above on *veniri*, iii. 10.   Translate 'the battle continued.' The imperfect shows that it was still going on.   So *deficerent*, 'were beginning to fail.'

3. languidioribus nostris: see Appendix B. 2 ; 'as our men grew feebler.'

6. primi pili centurio. The centurion in command of the first company, on the extreme right of the first line. This part was held by the senior non-commissioned officer of the legion, and was a very responsible one, for the handling of the legion during action lay chiefly with the centurions, as the *tribuni* or commissioned officers were usually appointed by political influence, and were often without skill or experience in war.   The *centurio primipilus* was therefore practically in command of the legion.

7, 8. **quem . . . confectum . . . diximus.** This was told in the Second Book. Baculus is mentioned by Caesar three times in all for conspicuous gallantry.

8. **C. Volusenus :** one of the few *tribuni* to whom through-out his narrative Caesar gives a word of praise.

9. **consilii magni et virtutis.** Descriptive genitive, or 'genitive of quality with epithet,' so called because it always contains a noun and adjective together. Without the adjective this genitive cannot be used. See Appendix D. 2.

11, 12. **si . . . experirentur** explains *unam spem* ; 'namely, if they should try.'

13. **intermitterent.** Subjunctive of Indirect Command : see Appendix A. iii. 2 *c*. We should hardly expect this con-struction after *certiores facit,* which would more naturally introduce a statement than a command. Translate 'tells them to . . .'

14. **exciperent.** *excipio* is the regular word used for re-ceiving and warding off an attack made upon one. Translate here 'parry.'

15. **ex labore,** 'after their exertions.'

post is here an adverb. Do not make the bad mistake of thinking that it governs *dato signo.* 'Afterwards, when the signal was given.'

VI.

1. **quod :** accusative after *facere* understood.

2. **fieret :** subjunctive of indirect question, ' of finding out (the answer to the question) what was being done.'

3. **sui colligendi,** ' of rallying themselves.' Note that *sui,* although plural in meaning, is grammatically singular, being really the genitive case neuter of *suus.*

4. **commutata fortuna,** 'the tables being turned.'

potiundorum : Gerundive ; cf. *eundum* from *eo.*

4, 5. **eos . . . circumventos interficiunt :** lit. 'they kill them having been surrounded,' i. e. 'they surround and kill them.' The passive participle is much more frequent in Latin than in English, and often cannot be translated literally.

6. **amplius XXX :** in enumerations of quantity, the *quam* is usually omitted. So *plus tertia parte interfecta.*

7. **quem numerum . . . constabat :** we should say 'which was known to have been the number of the natives who had attacked.'

9, 10. **ne in locis quidem superioribus,** 'not even on the higher ground.'

11. **armis:** ablative of separation, after *exutis,* which agrees with *copiis* ; 'stripped of their arms.' They had thrown them away in their flight.

13. **saepius,** 'too often.'

14, 15. **alio . . . consilio . . . aliis . . . rebus:** lit. 'remembered that he had come with one intention, but had found that he had met other circumstances,' i.e. 'that he had become involved in circumstances not at all in agreement with his original purpose.'

15. **maxime.**   English would here insert 'but.'   'But most of all, because he was alarmed . . .'   Do not translate *permotus* by 'moved.'

15, 16. **frumenti commeatusque.**   *frumentum* implies all food made from corn (*fru* = far (farris) corn) ; *commeatus* includes all kinds of provisions.   The idea would have been more exactly expressed by *frumentum et reliquus commeatus,* which Caesar has elsewhere.

VII.

1. **omnibus de causis:** to be taken with *existimaret,* 'had every reason to believe that Gaul was subdued.' The reasons are detailed in the causal ablative absolutes which follow— *superatis . . . Sedunis.*

4. **Illyricum.**   Quite away from Gaul, along the east side of the Adriatic, north of Greece.

profectus esset: still after the *cum.*   The principal sentence does not come until quite the end.

5. **eas quoque:** do not omit the *quoque,* 'those tribes too (as well as the Gauls).'

regiones cognoscere, 'get to know the districts.' Remember that *nosco* and *cognosco* are inceptive verbs, and do not mean 'know,' but 'find out.'   The perfects *novi* and *cognovi* mean literally 'I have found out,' and so 'I know.'

7. **P. Crassus adulescens,** 'Publius Crassus the younger.' His father, also Publius Crassus, was a famous millionaire and statesman of Rome.

8. **mare Oceanum:** i.e. the Atlantic, as opposed to the Mediterranean.   Notice *proximus* here, having the prepositional force of *prope,* and governing the accusative.

11. **frumenti causa:** *vide* above on ch. ii. line 18, 'to get corn.'

VIII.

1. **Huius ... civitatis:** i. e. the Veneti.

2. **orae maritimae:** sea-board states, as we see below again in line 19 *omni ora maritima ad suam sententiam perducta.*

4. **consuerunt,** 'are accustomed' (from *consuesco,* inceptive. See above, ch. vii, line 5, on *cognoscere*).

scientia atque usu: i. e. in theory and practice.

5, 6. **in magno impetu maris atque aperto:** lit. 'in the great and exposed attack of the sea,' i.e. 'on a coast exposed to the full violence of the sea.' *Aperto* is oddly used, as it is the sea that was 'open,' not the attack.

6, 7. **paucis portibus interiectis, quos tenent ipsi,** 'where the harbours are few and far between, and these, too, in their own possession.'

8. **habent vectigales,** 'hold *us* tributaries.' What case is *omnes*?

Ab his fit initium. These were the first to begin the arresting of the envoys. Their example is afterwards followed by their neighbours. *fit* is historic present.

11, 12. **ut sunt Gallorum subita et repentina consilia.** Notice the use of *ut* here ; literally, 'just as the counsels of the Gauls are . . .' Translate 'with one of the hasty and sudden impulses to which the Gauls are subject.'

14. **per ... principes** may be taken either with *coniurant,* 'through the agency of,' or with *missis,* 'round among.'

16. **eundemque omnes fortunae exitum esse laturos:** i. e. 'would all stand or fall together.'

17-19. **ut . . . malint:** subjunctive of indirect request ; see Appendix A. iii. 2, 3.

18. **acceperint** is subjunctive because it is subordinate to the indirect request (see Appendix A. iii. 2 *note*) being part of the exhortation of the authors of the conspiracy. Others prefer to read *acceperant,* which would cause the sentence to become a mere explanation put in by Caesar himself to qualify *libertate.* See below, ch. xi. line 5, *dicebantur.*

21. **communem legationem,** 'a joint embassy.'

22. **velit.** See Appendix A. iii. 2 *note.*

suos: understand *legatos.*

remittat. See Appendix A. iii. 2 *c.* It is introduced by the idea of speaking conveyed in the *legationem.* In English we would insert 'telling him.'

IX.

2. **longius**, 'too far away.' Cf. *saepius* in ch. vi. line 13.

naves . . . longas : i. e. 'war-ships,' built narrow for speed, as opposed to the merchant-ships, built wide to receive cargo. Caesar at once grasps the situation, and seeing that it will be impossible to conquer the Veneti thoroughly on land, orders preparations for a naval war.

interim : i. e. until he himself could arrive.

4. **provincia :** as above, ch. ii. line 20.

6, 7. **cum primum . . . potuit :** lit. 'when he first could,' i. e. 'as soon as he could.' *Per anni tempus*, 'with regard to the time of the year,'—'as soon as the time of the year permitted him.' He had to wait till the winter was over. This brings us up to the summer of B. c. 56.

9. **in se . . . admisissent** (for subjunctive see Appendix A. iii. 2 *b*), 'they had allowed themselves to commit.' This phrase implies the committing of an action which is felt to be guilty.

10, 11. **legatos . . . retentos** explains *facinus* ; 'in that ambassadors had been detained.' The offence is exaggerated by Caesar, as the men were not really ambassadors. He really shuffles on the double meaning of *legatus*.

10. **quod nomen**, 'which title,' or 'which class' (in the mercantile sense of *nomen*,—'heading in accounts').

ad, 'among.'

11. **fuisset.** See Appendix A. iii. 2 *note*. The subjunctive being part of the Oratio Obliqua shows that the whole sentence is to be taken as part of the Gauls' thoughts.

12. **pro**, 'in proportion to,' 'befitting.'

14. **hoc :** ablative of cause ; 'with their hopes higher for this reason, because . . .'

16. **aestuariis :** tidal inlets, intersecting the roads, which were thus impassable at high water. The sands at More-cambe Bay, across which the old coach road ran, may serve as an example.

17. **inscientiam locorum.** (Whose ignorance ?) The genitive is objective ; see Appendix D. 3.

18. **neque :** split this up into *et non* (as with *neque eam plenissimam*, ch. ii. line 9), the *et* joining *sciebant* and *confidebant*, the *non* going with *posse* (not with *confidebant*).

19. **diutius**, 'for any length of time.'

20. **ac iam ut**, 'and even supposing that everything were to turn out.'

21. **plurimum . . . posse**, 'had very great power.'

23. **essent.** See Appendix A. iii. 2 *note.*
24. **longe aliam atque,** 'a very different thing from.
25. **concluso mari:** the Mediterranean.
29. **constabat,** 'it was agreed.'

X.

3-7. **iniuriae, rebellio, defectio, coniuratio, ne . . . arbi-
trarentur.** All explanatory of and in apposition with
multa.

3. **retentorum equitum.** Explanatory genitive, 'the in-
sult of (i.e. which consisted in) detaining Roman knights.'
equitum means here merely men of position. *eques,* like our
'knight,' although originally applied to men who had money
enough to keep a horse for warfare, became simply a title
implying wealth.

4. **rebellio** does not in good Latin mean 'rebellion,' but
'renewal of hostilities.' The word for rebellion is *defectio.*

4, 5. **datis obsidibus.** See Appendix B. 1; 'after hostages
had been given.'

5. **imprimis,** 'first and foremost.'
    ne, 'the fear lest.'

6. **hac parte neglecta.** See Appendix B. 3; 'if this
district were left unpunished.'

7. **cum.** See Appendix A. ii. *d.*

9. **omnes autem homines,** 'while all mankind . . .'

11. **priusquam . . . conspirarent.** See Appendix A. ii. *c.*
The purpose of Caesar is shown, namely, to distribute his
men over the country before any more states *should* revolt.

11, 12. **partiendum sibi,** 'that he ought to divide.' See
Appendix F. 2.

XI.

1. **legatum,** 'as commander.'

3. **adeat.** See Appendix A. iii. 2 *c.* The *ut* is omitted, as
often in this construction.

4. **in officio contineat,** 'keep them in allegiance.' *Continere*
does not mean 'contain,' but 'hold together.'
    auxilio. See above, ch. iii. line 10, and Appendix E. 1.

5. **dicebantur.** Notice that this is in the indicative, even
though in Oratio Obliqua. This shows that it is not part of
the original Oratio Recta, but an explanation put in by
Caesar. See on *acceperint,* ch. viii. line 18.

5, 6. **per vim . . . flumen transire,** 'to force the passage
of the river.'

6. **conentur.** See Appendix A. iii. 2 *note*.

7. **cohortibus legionariis ... et magno numero equitum.** The cavalry employed by Caesar was composed of auxiliaries (see note on *praefecti equitum*, ch. xxvi); the legions (as yet) consisted of Roman soldiers only.

9, 10. **tantae nationes,** 'such great (i. e. these powerful) tribes.' The tribes referred to are the Aquitani and the Galli (which here implies only the inhabitants of central Gaul, as distinct from the Aquitani and the Belgae).

12. **eam:** i. e. the forces which these tribes might be expected to collect.

12, 13. **qui ... curet.** See Appendix A. ii. *note*.

   manum distinendam curet. *Curare* with the gerundive means 'to see to the doing of a thing.' Translate 'in order to see that the forces there were kept separate' (i. e. so as not to combine among themselves).

13. **D. Brutum adulescentem:** cf. *P. Crassus adulescens*, ch. vii. line 7.

15. **praeficit** here takes the accusative and the dative; the accusative (*Brutum*) after *-ficit*, and the dative (*classi* and *navibus*) after *prae-*. Prepositions, when compounded with verbs, always take the dative case.

16. **possit.** See Appendix A. iii. 2 *note*. The Oratio Obliqua is in *proficisci*.

17. **pedestribus copiis.** (In military phrases, with verbs meaning 'to march,' the omission of *cum* is common.) *Pedestribus* here includes all land forces, as opposed to sea forces. Cf. *pedestria itinera*, ch. ix. line 15.

XII.

1. **fere,** 'generally speaking.'

   ut: consecutive, explanatory of *eiusmodi*.

3. **cum ex alto se aestus incitavisset,** 'as soon as the tide had come in from the deep sea.'

4. **quod bis accidit semper horarum XII spatio.**
This would naturally mean '(a thing) which happens twice every twelve hours.' This, however, is not consistent with facts, and there are only two possible ways of defending this meaning.

   (*a*) By supposing that Caesar has written carelessly.

   (*b*) By taking it to mean that the tide is on the advance twice in the space of twelve hours, e. g. if the tide is coming in at three in the morning, it will be coming in again at

three in the afternoon. It must be remembered that the Romans had a slightly different method of calculation from ours; they would say, for example, that the space of time from Monday to Wednesday was three days (cf. the dates a. d. iii. Kal. Feb., &c.), where we should say two, because they counted in the days at both ends. This passage may be an instance of this tendency, the tides at each end being counted in. The description, however, would still be very inexact.

The reading in the text, however, admits of a different translation, 'which happens twice (a day) always at twelve hours' interval.' This gives good sense, but is rather forced.

Possibly the mistake, if there is any, lies with the copyists and not with Caesar. Several emendations of the text have been suggested, which, with but slight alteration, give good sense.

(1) Alter *bis* to *his*.
    'Which always happens with these (nations) every twelve hours.'

(2) Alter *bis* to *is*, and *accidit* to *accedit*.
    'Because this (i. e. the tide) comes in every twelve hours.'

(3) Omit *bis* altogether.
    'Which happens every twelve hours.'

(4) Alter *XII* to *XXIV*.
    'Which happens twice every twenty-four hours.'

4, 5. **neque navibus**: understand *aditum haberent.*

6. **afflictarentur**: not subjunctive, but conjunctive, being the principal sentence to a conditional clause understood, 'because they would be dashed to pieces' (if they went there).

   utraque re, 'by these two reasons.'

8. **operis**: i.e. 'siege-works.'

   extruso agrees with *mari*, 'the sea being kept out by a dyke and dams.' Apparently the *moles* were two parallel walls built up along the occasionally-submerged causeway which, as at St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall, lay between the town and the mainland. Between these, rubble was thrown so as to form an *agger* (see on ch. xxi. line 10), along the top of which the soldiers could advance to attack the town. When this rampart had been brought up close to the walls of the town, the defenders took ship and fled.

9. **his . . . moenibus adaequatis.** *Moenibus* is dative after *adaequatis*; 'these (i. e. *aggere ac molibus*) having been brought up to the level of the walls.'

12. **deportabant.** Notice the tense, 'they used to remove
. . .' (on each occasion).

13. **opportunitatibus:** what advantages?

14, 15. **eo . . . quod,** 'all the easier because . . .' Why
is *eo* ablative?

14. **magnam partem.** Why accusative?

15. **nostrae naves:** the ships being built on the Loire, as
mentioned in ch. ix. line 3.

17. **mari . . . aestibus . . . portĭbus:** ablative absolutes.

XIII.

1. **Namque.** Used because Caesar goes on to explain *why*
the Roman ships had more difficulty than the Gallic ones.

   ipsorum: stronger than *eorum*, as pointing the contrast
between the ships of the Romans and those of the Gauls;
'their own ships.' Why would *suae* be wrong?

1, 2. **factae armataeque.** The participles are here used
as adjectives; do not, therefore, translate by 'had been.'
Factae refers to the build of the ships, *armatae* to their equip-
ment.

3. **nostrarum navium:** understand *carinae*; 'those of our
ships.' Latin never uses the pronoun in such sentences.

   quo facilius. *Quo* (= *ut eo*, 'in order that by this') is
used instead of *ut*, final, before comparatives.

4. **excipere,** 'to cope with.' Compare the use of the same
word in ch. v. line 14.

6. **totae factae,** 'made altogether out of . . .' Do not
confuse *totus* with *omnis*.

7. **quamvis,** 'any' (however great), 'every.'

8. **pedalibus in altitudinem,** 'a foot thick.' *Altitudo*
literally 'depth,' here 'thickness' (measuring vertically).

   in: lit. 'towards thickness,' so 'as regards thickness.'

9. **crassitudine.** Ablative of quality with epithet (see
Appendix D. 2), the epithet being supplied by the adjectival
phrase *digiti pollicis*.

11. **alutae tenuiter confectae,** 'skins worked thin.'

12. **eius:** i.e. *lini*, not agreeing with *usus*, but dependent
on it.

13. **eo,** 'for this reason,' refers to the second *quod*. The
first *quod* is relative, 'which is the most probable reason.'

15. **tanta onera navium:** lit. 'such weights of ships.' i. e.
'ships of such burden.'

15, 16. **regi non satis commode,** 'could not be properly managed.'

16, 17. **Cum his navibus nostrae classi ... congressus,** 'the engagement between our fleet and these ships' (lit. 'to our fleet with these ships').

17. **eiusmodi:** after *erat,* 'was of such a kind that': *ut* is consecutive.

17, 18. **una celeritate et pulsu remorum.** *Una,* though agreeing grammatically with *celeritate* only, really qualifies the whole expression.

18. **reliqua,** 'everything else,' i.e. all other points in connexion with the ships. Introduce this sentence in English by 'while' or 'but.'

    pro, 'in consideration of.'

21. **firmitudo,** 'solidity.'

24. **Accedebat ut:** see ch. ii. line 16 and Appendix A. iii. 1.

25. **se vento dedissent:** i. e. 'had begun to lie before the wind.'

25–27. **et ferrent ... et consisterent ... et timerent.** 'Both ... and ... and.'

27. **nihil:** adverbial, = *non.*

    timerent. The ships are spoken of almost as if they were alive (notice above the word *contumeliam,* usually used only in connexion with persons). Such 'personification' is not frequent in Latin, though common enough in English (e. g. the use of 'she,' referring to a ship).

28. **nostris navibus ... extimescendus:** see Appendix E. 2.

<center>XIV.</center>

2. **tantum laborem:** lit. 'so great work,' so 'all this heavy work.'

3. **captis oppidis:** see Appendix B. 1 ; C. 1.

    reprimi, 'to be stopped.'

    iis noceri posse. Verbs which take the dative are all really intransitive, and therefore have no passive except impersonally. See above on *veniri,* ch. iii. line 10. The dative case remains, whether the verb is active or passive. Translate here 'that no harm could be done them.'

4. **exspectandam (esse) classem.** See Appendix C. 1. Remember that *exspectare* does not mean 'expect.'

    Quae ubi. When a sentence begins with a relative followed by a subordinate conjunction, split the relative up into the demonstrative pronoun, together with whatever

coordinate conjunction best makes sense. So here *quae ubi* ‐ *et ubi ea*, 'and when it arrived.' The same should be done if the sentence begins with the relative in ablative absolute, as below, line 21 *quibus abscisis*, 'and when these were cut,' and ch. xxi. line 8 *quibus resistentibus*, 'but when they resisted.'

8. neque. Split this up into *et non*, as in ch. ix. line 18.

8, 9. Bruto . . . tribunis militum . . . centurionibus. Notice that the fleet is in the hands of military officers, and treated as an army.

9. quibus singulae, 'who each had the charge of one ship given them.' *Singulae*, literally, 'one each,' but English separates the 'each' from the numeral and attaches it to the noun.

10, 11. agerent . . . insisterent. See Appendix A. iii. 2 *b*.

11. rostro : ablative of instrument.

12. noceri (eis): see above, line 3.

cognoverant. See ch. vii. line 5 ; 'they had found out (by experience),' 'they already knew.'

autem, 'and on the other hand.'

13. tamen shows that the preceding ablative absolute is concessive, 'even though they raised towers' (on deck).

13, 14. ex barbaris navibus. *Ex* = ' on the side of.' The genitive would rather have been expected, but is avoided, as *puppium barbararum navium* would have been awkward.

14. ut : consecutive.

ex inferiore loco : i. e. the decks of the Roman ships.

15. missa, 'those sent.' An instance of the inconvenience caused by the want of an article in the Latin language.

16. magno usui. See *subsidio*, ch. iii. line 10, and Appendix E. 1.

17. falces : in apposition to *una res.*

insertae affixaeque : the idea is repeated for emphasis ; English would express it rather by the use of an adverb. Translate 'fixed firmly on.'

18. absimili forma. Ablative of quality with epithet (see Appendix D. 2). After *absimili* understand *formae* (cf. *carinae planiores quam* (*carinae*) *nostrarum navium*, ch. xiii. line 2), 'of shape not unlike that of siege-hooks.'

muralium falcium : long hooks for pulling down walls and battlements in sieges.

19, 20. cum . . . erant. *Cum* here means 'whenever.' With this meaning it is followed by the indicative, even in historic tenses.

20. navigio remis incitato : lit. 'the ship having been urged on with oars,' i. e. ' by rowing away hard.'

21. **abscisis**: from *abscido* (*ab + caedo*); others read *abscissis* from *abscindo* (*ab + scindo*).

22. **ut**: which meaning? See Appendix A. ii. *b*.

    cum: see Appendix A. ii. *d*.

25. **reliquum erat certamen positum in virtute**: i.e. it became a question of straightforward fighting.

26, 27. **eo ... quod**, 'all the more, because'; see above. ch. xii. line 14.

28. **res gerebatur.** *Res* should be always translated by any word suitable to the passage. So here it means 'action,' 'engagement.'

    ut: which meaning? Appendix A. ii. *b*.

    paulo fortius factum. *Factum* is here a noun; 'no deed of valour at all out of the common.'

    latēre: distinguish from *latĕre*.

30. **propinquus despectus in mare,** 'a close view down onto the sea.'

<div align="center">XV.</div>

1, 2. **cum ... circumsteterant**: see on ch. xiv. line 19.

    singulas binae ac ternae: i. e. two and (sometimes) three of our ships round each of their disabled ones, separately. Evidently the disabled ships are the only ones referred to. Now that their yard-arms were down, the Romans could attack them at their leisure, one by one (*singulas*).

4, 5. **expugnatis compluribus navibus**: see Appendix B. 1; 'after several of their ships had been taken by assault.'

6. **contenderunt**: i. e. those which were not disabled.

7. **conversis in eam partem ... quo ventus ferebat**: i.e. 'when they turned to run before the wind.' *Ferebat* is intransitive here.

8. **malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit.** *Malacia ac tranquillitas* implies a single idea, and therefore the verb is singular.

9. **ut**: see Appendix A. ii. *b*. *Ut* is always likely to ·be consecutive when it is preceded by some such word as *ita, sic, tam, tot, talis, tantus,* conveying the idea 'so.'

11. **ut**: see Appendix A. ii. *b*.

12. **noctis interventu**: i. e. if night had not come on, none would have escaped at all, 'and that only because night put an end to the contest.' *Interventu* is ablative of cause.

13. **hora fere quarta.** The Roman day, from sunrise to

sunset, was divided into twelve equal hours. The exact length of the hours therefore varied according to the time of the year. Midday was always constant, the sixth hour ending then at all seasons of the year. Since the present events took place in the autumn, the contest must have begun at about ten or eleven in the morning.

14. **pugnaretur**: see on *veniri*, ch. iii. line 10. Translate here 'the battle continued.'

XVI.

1. **bellum Venetorum,** 'the war with the Veneti'; a kind of objective genitive.

   orae maritimae: see above, on ch. viii. line 2.

   2. **cum ... tum** are here 'not only ... but also.'

   omnis iuventus: *omnes iuvenes.* This is an example of the use of the 'abstract' for the 'concrete.' So in English we might say 'All the beauty of London were there,' for 'all the beautiful women of London were there.'

   Note. iuvenis is not properly translated by our 'youth.' A man was called *iuvenis* among the Romans as long as he was able to serve as a soldier, i. e. till forty-five. Translate here 'all the fighting men.'

   3. **omnes gravioris aetatis** (genitive of quality with epithet): i. e. all who served the state by counsel, having become too old for actual warfare.

   3, 4. **aliquid consilii aut dignitatis.** (For the genitive see Appendix D. 1.) Literally, 'in whom there was anything of advice or high position.' Translate the sentence 'all those of more advanced years who had any influence or standing.'

   5. **navium quod ubique fuerat,** 'all the ships they had had anywhere.' *Navium* is partitive genitive, dependent on *quod,* literally, 'what of ships had been anywhere.' The whole phrase is governed by *coegerant* (the subject being *Veneti,* understood).

   6. **neque quo se reciperent neque quemadmodum oppida defenderent, habebant:** lit. 'they had not (a place) whither they should betake themselves, nor (means) wherewith they should defend their towns.' The subjunctive is used because the relatives are consecutive (see Appendix A. 2 *b*), or the sentences may be taken almost as indirect questions; 'they had not (the answer to the question) whither they should betake themselves, or how they should

defend their towns.' English would use nouns instead of these clauses, thus, 'they had nowhere to betake themselves, and no means of defending their towns.'

9. **vindicandum (esse)**: see Appendix C. 1.

eo ... quo, 'for this reason, in order that.' *Quo = ut eo*, as above, in ch. xiii. line 3.

11. **ius legatorum.** An unjustified contention on Caesar's part; see above, on ch. ix. line 10 *legatos retentos*.

11. **omni senatu necato.** A piece of butchery hard to be defended. See Preface, p. 5.

senatu. Caesar uses the Roman word. It merely implies the *omnes gravioris aetatis* above.

12. **sub corona**: i.e. 'as slaves.' In previous times prisoners of war, when guaranteed sound and fit, were distinguished (after the manner of sacrificial beasts) by a garland when put up for sale, those without the garland not being guaranteed. The custom had died out by Caesar's time, but the phrase survived, signifying the sale of prisoners of war as slaves.

XVII.

1, 2. **Sabinus cum iis copiis**: see above, ch. xi. ll. 11–13.

4. **summam imperii**: lit. 'the chief management of the command,' so 'the supreme command.' *Civitatum* is dependent on it.

5. **exercitum magnasque copias.** *Exercitum* refers to the more regularly trained forces, *copias* to the irregular levy.

6. **his paucis diebus**: i.e. within a few days after Sabinus' arrival.

6. **Aulerci Eburovices.** *Eburovices* is an adjective; there were other *Aulerci* (see Map).

7. **senatu.** The elder men, as above, ch. xvi. line 11.

8. **auctores belli**: i.e. refused to ratify it, or lend their authority to it.

14. **castris**: dative after *idoneo*. *Omnibus rebus* ablative, 'in all respects.'

tenebat ... faceret. What is the force of the imperfect here?

cum: see Appendix A. ii. *f*.

duum: contracted for *duorum*.

16. **potestatem.** This does not mean 'power.'

17. **hostibus in contemptionem ... veniret**, 'was beginning to be despised by the enemy.'

18, 19. **nostrorum ... vocibus non nihil carperetur** (*non*

nihil, not nothing, i.e. something, here used adverbially: see on ch. xiii. line 27) : lit. 'was somewhat blamed by the remarks of our own men.'   Translate, 'began to be spoken of slightingly by our own men.'

19. **tantam opinionem timoris praebuit**, 'gave them such an impression of his (own) cowardice.'

   tantam . . . ut: see above, on ch. xv. line 9.

21. **ea de causa**, 'for the following reason.'

   quod.   Take *non existimabat legato dimicandum esse* immediately.   *Legato* is opposed here to *eo qui summam imperii teneret*.   Translate 'because he did not think that a subordinate officer ought to fight an engagement.'

   cum tanta multitudine hostium, 'with such superior numbers of the enemy.'

22. **eo absente:** see Appendix B. 1 ; 'especially when . . .'

   eo . . . qui summam imperii teneret: i.e. Caesar.

23. **teneret:** see Appendix A. iii. 2 note.

   aequo loco, 'with a favourable position.'

24. **opportunitate aliqua data:** see Appendix B. 3 ; 'if some good chance were offered.'

XVIII.

1. **Hac confirmata opinione timoris** expresses Sabinus' purpose, 'as soon as this impression of his cowardice was well established.'

5. **transeat:** see Appendix A. iii. 2 c.

   velit: see Appendix A. iii. 2 b.

   Qui ubi.   Split up into *et is, ubi*.   See on ch. xiv. line 4.

5, 6. **pro perfuga**, 'as if a deserter.'

7. **prematur:** see Appendix A. iii. 2 b.   It is dependent on *docet*.

8. **neque longius abesse quin:** lit. 'and that it was not farther off, but that on the next night.'   Translate 'and that no later than the next night, Sabinus would . . .'

9. **educat:** subjunctive after *quin*, which is practically a consecutive conjunction.

10. **quod ubi:** see ch. xiv. line 4.

12. **ad castra iri:** see on *veniri*, ch. iii. line 10.   Translate here, 'that an attack should be made on the camp.'

14. **superiorum dierum**, 'during the last few days.' Genitive of quality with epithet.

14–18. **cunctatio, confirmatio, inopia, spes, quod homines credunt:** all in apposition to *multae res*. For the sequence of

substantives, concluded by a substantival clause, see above, ch. x. ll. 3–6.

15. **confirmatio**: i. e. the assertions made by the pretended deserter, which confirmed them in their suspicions, 'corroboratory statements.'

16. **parum diligenter ... erat provisum**: impersonal passive again, as *iri*, line 13. Translate 'about the providing of which not sufficient forethought had been exercised.'

    spes Venetici belli, 'hope with regard to the Venetic war.'

17. **quod**: see Appendix A. iii. 1; 'the fact that.' A good instance showing how *quod* (lit. 'the thing which') comes to mean 'because.' *Causa fuit quod volebat*, in ch. i. line 5, is a parallel instance. The idea here is that 'the wish is father to the thought.'

18. **prius**: take this with the *quam* as one word, *priusquam*, 'until.' For the subjunctive *sit* see Appendix A. ii. *c*, *note.*

20. **uti capiant**: see Appendix A. iii. 2 *c*; it is dependent on *concessum.*

21. **ut explorata victoria**: *ut* = 'as'; 'as if victory were assured.'

23. **quibus ... compleant**: see Appendix A. ii. note.

    fossas ... compleant: so as to get up onto the *vallum.* So above, ch. v. line 4 *fossas complere.*

XIX.

2. **magno cursu**, 'at full speed.'

3. **quam minimum,** 'as little as possible.'

    spatii: see Appendix D. 1.

5. **pervenerunt**: what is the force of the *per*?

    cupientibus signum dat, 'the signal which they were impatiently awaiting.'

8. **opportunitate loci**: ablative of cause. Take these ablatives first, 'by reason of the advantage of our position, the enemies' want of skill ...' *Opportunitate loci* refers to the fact that the camp was at the top of the hill, as shown in the first line of the chapter.

    Factum est ... ut, 'it resulted that.' See Appendix A. iii. 1.

12. **Quos impeditos** after *consecuti. Occiderunt* governs *magnum numerum.*

14. **reliquos** after *consectati*; *paucos* after *reliquerunt. Equites* is the subject.

    qui ... evaserant: i. e. who had got clear of the rout before the cavalry came up.

18. **Titurio:** i. e. *Sabino*.   See ch. xvii. line 1 *Q. Titurius Sabinus*.

18, 19. **ut...sic:** lit. 'just as...so,' i. e. 'although...yet.'

19, 20. **animus ... mens.**   Probably no distinction is to be made between these two words, which are used merely for the sake of variation.   If there is a difference, it is that *animus* = spirit, *mens* = character; things done on the spur of the moment being said to come from the *animus*, careful and deliberate actions from the *mens*.

20. **minime,** 'by no means.'   Translate 'with no power of resistance.'

perferendas.   Do not neglect the force of the *per*.

XX.

1. **cum in Aquitaniam pervenisset:** see above, ch. xi. line 8.

2. **ut ante dictum est.**   At the beginning of the 1st Book, where Caesar describes the geography of Gaul.   Caesar seems to have had an exaggerated idea of the size of Aquitania.   He had not yet been there in person.

3. **multitudine hominum,** 'number of inhabitants.'

3, 4. **ex tertia parte:** an adverbial expression, 'as one third.'

5. **sibi ... gerendum:** see Appendix C. 1.

paucis ante annis: twenty-two years.   This was in the wars with Sertorius (see Vocab.).   One of Sertorius' lieutenants had defeated both Praeconinus and Manlius in Aquitania.

8. **non mediocrem:** lit. 'no ordinary,' i. e. 'more than usual.'   This is an example of *litotes* or *meiosis*, i. e. the saying of less than one really means.   Caesar is rather fond of this, so, for example, in ch. xiii. line 15, *non satis commode regi posse* means practically 'could not be steered at all'; ch. xiv. line 8 *neque satis Bruto constabat*, 'Brutus was at his wits' end'; ch. xviii. line 16 *parum provisum erat*, 'no provision had been made'; ch. xxiii. line 18 *copias non facile diduci*, 'could not possibly be divided.'

9. **diligentiam (esse) adhibendam:** see Appendix C. 1.

11. **Tolosa et Narbone:** ablative of 'place from which,' the preposition being omitted as usual before the names of towns.

12. **civitates,** 'communities.'

provinciae: as above, in ch. ii. line 20.

13. **his regionibus** is dative after *finitimae*, which agrees with *civitates*.

15. **equitatu:** understand *coacto*.

16. **quo plurimum valebant,** 'in which (arm of the service) they were particularly strong.'

   in itinere: goes closely with *agmen*, 'while on the march.'

18, 19. **equitatu pulso atque insequentibus nostris:** see Appendix B. 1. Notice the change of tense in the participles.

20. **collocaverant:** see ch. i. line 13.

21. **disiectos,** 'while scattered,' in pursuit of the cavalry.

XXI.

1. **pugnatum est diu atque acriter:** see on *veniri*, ch. iii. line 10. 'The battle was long and fiercely contested.'

   cum: see Appendix A. ii. *d.*

2. **superioribus victoriis:** ablative after *freti.*

3. **in . . . positam (esse),** 'depended upon'; cf. ch. xiv. line 25.

   autem, 'while.'

4, 5. **quid . . . possent:** see Appendix A. iii. 2 *b*; dependent on *perspici.*

5. **perspici:** impersonal, 'desired it to be seen.'

6. **vertēre:** for *vertērunt.*

7. **ex itinere,** 'on his march.' The Latin more accurately uses *ex* instead of *in*, because he had to break off his marching to attack the town. The phrase implies that Crassus did not originally intend to make regular siege operations, but meant to take the town 'by escalade.'

8, 9. **Quibus . . . resistentibus,** 'but when they resisted' (see on ch. xiv. line 4).

9. **vineas turresque egit:** i.e. he began a regular blockade. The *vineae* were to protect besiegers when approaching the walls; the *turres* were to enable the assailants to get higher than the walls, so as to hurl missiles *ex superiore loco.*

10. **alias . . . alias,** 'on some occasions . . . on others.'

   aggerem. The *agger* was a sloping causeway built by besiegers at right angles to the enemies' fortifications, with the object of enabling themselves to get over the *fossa* and onto the *vallum.* It was made of earth, stones, faggots, or any material that could be procured. As soon as the *agger* was extended close enough to the *vallum*, the soldiers would rush up it and storm the camp.

   .This was the object of the *agger* mentioned in ch. xii. line 8, where it also served the additional purpose of keeping the soldiers above the water.

The counter-move made by the Aquitanians was to work
a mine (*cuniculus*) underneath the *agger*, so that the latter
fell in, and the work of the besiegers was wasted.

11. **cuius rei:** i. e. of making mines.   For the case see
Appendix D. 3.

13. **diligentia:** ablative of cause ; ' on account of our men's
activity.'

14. **his rebus:** ablative ; 'that no advantage could be
gained by these means.'

15. **ut recipiat:** see Appendix A. iii. 2 *c*.

17. **faciunt:** supply *id quod iussi erant.*

XXII.

3. **soldurios.** The origin of this word is uncertain ; it is
perhaps Iberian (Basque).   The Iberians were the de-
scendants of the people who had inhabited Europe before
the Kelts arrived from the East, and who were driven into
the mountains and westernmost parts.   The Aquitani had
no doubt a large intermixture of Iberian blood.   The custom
of 'retainers' attached to particular chieftains was common
among all Teutonic and Keltic tribes, and it was this
tendency that was the foundation of the Feudal System.
This, however, seems to be a more extreme case, and is
probably an entirely Basque institution.

4. **quorum haec:** from here to *mortem recusaret* is a digres-
sion, put in to explain *soldurios.*   The main sentence is picked
up again later by *cum his Adiatunnus,* which is a mere repeti-
tion of *Adiatunnus cum DC devotis* above.

4, 5. **uti . . . fruantur:** explanatory of *haec condicio,* 'that
they should enjoy' (practically an Indirect Command).

5. **iis . . . quorum se amicitiae dediderint:** i. e. to what-
ever leader they should chance to have attached themselves,
who in feudal times would have been called their 'liege-lord.'
Dediderint is subjunctive, both because it is subordinate to
the *ut . . . fruantur* clause, and because *quorum* has a consecu-
tive force (see Appendix A. ii. *note*).

6. **quid:** *quis,* after *ne, num,* and *si,* has the meaning of
'any.'

7. **ferant aut . . . consciscant:** after the *ut,* coordinate
with *fruantur.*

8. **hominum memoria,** 'within the memory of man.'

10. **recusaret:** see Appendix A. ii. *note.*

10–15. **cum his . . . impetravit.**   This sentence cannot be
translated literally, owing to the number of subordinate

clauses. *Conatus* is the temporal use of the participle; *repulsus* has a concessive force, as is shown by the *tamen* following (cf. on ch. xiv. line 13); *clamore . . . sublato* and *cum . . . pugnatum esset* are dependent on the *repulsus*, giving the circumstances of his defeat. Freely translated, it runs, 'With these *soldurii* Adiatunnus tried to make a sally, and though he was driven back into the town (for at the noise of the shouting which was made at that part of the defences, the soldiers rushed to arms, and a fierce engagement took place), yet he obtained permission from Crassus to enjoy the same terms of surrender as the others.

11, 12. **ab ea parte,** 'on that side': see Vocab., under *ab.*

13. **pugnatum esset:** see on *veniri,* ch. iii. line 10.

14. **tamen** seems to imply that Caesar blames the leniency of Crassus. Certainly Caesar's treatment of the Veneti would lead us to infer that the gallant Adiatunnus would not have met with such chivalrous treatment at his hands.

14, 15. **uti . . . uteretur:** see Appendix A. iii. 2 *c.*

XXIII.

3. **commoti,** 'alarmed.'

oppidum, 'a town,' i. e. *oppidum Sontiatum* (ch. xxi. line 8). The name of this town is not known.

4. **munitum . . . expugnatum:** *munitum* is adjectival, 'a town (which was) fortified'; *expugnatum (esse)* is the principal verb of the oblique clause.

paucis diebus quibus eo ventum erat, 'in the few days that had elapsed since his arrival,' literally, 'in the few days within which it had been come thither.' *Ventum erat* is the impersonal passive use of the intransitive verb, which has often occurred before.

8. **quae sunt citerioris Hispaniae finitimae Aquitaniae,** 'which are in Hither Spain, lying next to Aquitaine.' *finitimae* agrees with *quae,* and is followed by the dative *Aquitaniae.* *citerioris Hispaniae* is possessive genitive, lit. 'which are (provinces) of Hither Spain.'

citerioris Hispaniae. Spain was divided into two provinces by the river Ebro, the northern portion being called *Hispania citerior,* the southern, *Hispania ulterior.*

10. **magna cum auctoritate:** i. e. the influence and prestige of the Spanish leaders which encouraged the Gauls. We shall perhaps express the meaning of the word best by translating it 'confidence.'

11. magna cum ... multitudine refers to the increase of numbers caused by the addition of the *auxilia*.

12. Duces goes in with the predicate ; 'those men are chosen as leaders, who . . .'

13. omnes annos : i. e. all the time he had been fighting in Spain.

13, 14. rei militaris : dependent on *scientiam*.   See Appendix D. 3.

14, 15. consuetudine populi Romani : because they had been trained by Sertorius, who had been one of the officers in the famous army of Marius.

15. loca capere : to occupy favourable spots for camps.

17. animadvertit has here two objects, (1) *quod*, referring to what has gone before, and (2) the Oratio Obliqua *hostem ... augeri*. It is a confusion similar to *id acciderat ut* in ch. ii. line 6. It may be translated 'And when Crassus perceived this, and that in consequence his troops . . .'

18. non facile : see above, ch. xx. line 8.   Caesar, like Napoleon, avoids the word 'impossible.'

    diduci : do not confuse this with *deduci*.

19. et castris satis praesidii relinquere, 'and yet used to leave sufficient guard.'   For the genitive see Appendix D. 1.

    ob eam causam : English would insert 'and' before this sentence.

21. in dies : English would begin this sentence with 'while.' The phrase *in dies* always denotes increase from day to day ; *cottidie* does not necessarily imply this.

22. cunctandum : remember the force of the gerundive (Appendix C. 1).

    decertaret originally means 'fight a decisive battle.' As Caesar never uses the simple verb *certo*, however, this meaning need not be pressed.

23. idem sentire : i. e. 'agreed with him.'

XXIV.

1. duplici acie : the usual arrangement was *triplici acie*, one company supporting another, thus :—

When the first line was fatigued, the second came up

between the gaps and took its place. The third line was held in reserve.

The object of lessening the depth seems to have been to enable the line to be lengthened, while facing superior numbers.

2. **auxiliis in mediam aciem coniectis:** apparently to lessen temptation to flight, as it is stated in the next chapter (line 4) that Crassus did not trust these troops.

3. **quid consilii caperent exspectabat:** see Appendix A. iii. 2. *b*; 'he waited (to see) what plan the enemy would adopt.'

    quid . . . consilii: see Appendix D. 1.

8. **sine ullo volnere victoria potiri,** 'gain a bloodless victory.'

11. **coepissent,** 'should begin' (the future would have been used in the Oratio Recta).

12. **impeditos in agmine et sub sarcinis.** There are two reasons why they would be *impediti* (i.e. not free to fight their best), (1) they would be *in agmine*, in marching order, not *in acie*, in fighting order; (2) they would have their kit to carry.

A Roman soldier's *sarcina* was no light burden, as it consisted of digging and building tools and cooking-utensils, besides his heavy armour and provisions for several days. The whole amounted to about sixty pounds.

The whole phrase *impeditos . . . sarcinis* explains *infirmiore animo.* They thought that their attack would find the Romans less resolute in resistance when fighting under such difficulties.

16. **productis Romanorum copiis:** keep this to the end; 'they kept inside their camp when the Roman forces were led out.'

19. **sua:** i. e. *hostium.*

20. **opinione timoris,** 'impression of their cowardice' (which they had created among the Romans).

24. **audirentur:** why subjunctive?

25. **exspectari . . . non oportere:** Oratio Obliqua after *voces,* which of course implies a verb of speaking. English would insert 'saying that.'

27. **omnibus cupientibus,** 'amid general enthusiasm.'

XXV.

1. **cum,** 'while.' This subordinate sentence continues down to *acciderent.* The principal sentence is *equites renuntiaverunt.*

fossas complerent: as in ch. v. line 4.

3. **ad pugnam,** 'as regards fighting.'

5. **ad aggerem:** i. e. to make an *agger*, by which to get onto the *vallum*.   See ch. xxi. line 10.

5, 6. **speciem atque opinionem pugnantium praeberent,** 'had the appearance and gave the impression of being combatants.'

6. **cum item:** merely repeats the *cum* of the first line.

7. **pugnaretur:** as above, ch. xv. line 14, ch. xxii. line 12, &c.

8. **ex loco superiore:** from the *vallum*.

10, 11. **ab decumana porta:** *ab*, 'on the side of' (cf. ch. xxii. line 11 *ab ea parte*).

The diagram in the Introduction (p. 24) gives an idea of a Roman camp, on which the Aquitanian one was modelled.

XXVI.

1. **praefectos equitum.** Although Caesar's cavalry consisted of natives, it was under the command of Roman officers.   Rome therefore furnishes a parallel to our Indian Staff Corps.

ut . . . excitarent: Indirect Command after *cohortatus*, Appendix A. iii. 2 *c*.

2. **quid fieri velit:** dependent on *ostendit*.   See Appendix A. iii. 2 *b*.

3. **ut:** note the mood following; what is the meaning of *ut*?

4. **praesidio castris relictae:** causal use of the participle, giving the reason why they were *intritae*.   For *praesidio castris* see on *subsidio*, ch. iii. line 10, and Appendix E. 1.

5. **ab labore:** not 'by' (as *ab* is only used in this sense with living things) but 'from,' i. e. 'as regards' work.

6. **omnium oculis . . . intentis:** see Appendix B. 1.

9. **prius . . . quam . . . posset:** see Appendix A. ii. *c*.

10. **videri:** understand *possent*.

cognosci: impersonal, with *quid gereretur* (see Appendix A. iii. 2 *b*) dependent on it.

rei: see Appendix D. 1.

11. **clamore . . . audito:** see Appendix B. 1.

12. **quod:** i. e. *vires redintegrari*.

in spe victoriae, 'when there is a hope of victory.'

15. **per,** 'everywhere along.'

16. **quos** = *et hos*: see on ch. xiv. line 4.

apertissimis campis: favourable, therefore, for cavalry.

17. **ex milium L numero:** after *relicta.*

XXVII.

2. **ultro,** 'of their own accord,' without waiting to be ordered.

5. **ultimae:** on the borders of Spain.

5, 6. **anni tempore confisae:** because the Roman armies did not campaign in the winter. *tempore* is ablative after *confisae.*

XXVIII.

2. **omni Gallia pacata:** see Appendix B. 4 ; 'although all (the rest of) Gaul was subdued.'

3. **qui . . . essent:** see Appendix A. ii. *note.*

6. **qui longe** = *sed hi.*

8. **proelio,** 'in open fight.'

  contendissent: see Appendix A. iii. 2, *note.*

9. **continentesque . . . habebant:** coordinate with *intelligebant.*

10, 11. **ad quarum . . . cum:** see on ch. xiv. line 4.

12. **neque** = *et non* (see on ch. ii. line 10, ch. xiv. line 8), 'and no enemy appeared.'

13. **dispersis in opere nostris:** see Appendix B. 1. *opere,* the work of making a camp. *dispersis* means only 'out of their ranks,' 'dismissed.'

17. **longius . . . secuti,** 'since they carried the pursuit too far.'

  impeditioribus locis: i. e. in the woods.

XXIX.

1. **reliquis deinceps diebus,** 'for the following days, consecutively.'

2. **quis:** see on ch. xxii. line 6 *quid.*

  inermibus imprudentibusque, 'while unarmed and off their guard.'

3. **ab latere:** for *ab* see Vocab., and on *ab ea parte,* ch. xxii. line 11.

4. **conversam . . . collocabat,** 'he piled up so as to face the enemy.' The force of the imperfect is that he kept doing it every day.

5. **pro vallo,** 'as a rampart.'

7. **extrema impedimenta:** the rearmost baggage of the enemy, as they retreated.

8. **ipsi**: i. e. the enemy.

10. **continuatione imbrium**: ablative of cause.

11. **sub pellibus**, 'under canvas.'

12. **aedificiis**: i. e. isolated houses.

14. **reliquis item civitatibus**, 'and the rest of those states which . . .' Particularly the Veneti, Venelli, and Sontiates.

APPENDIX A.

ON SUBORDINATE SENTENCES.

These are of three kinds :—

   I. ADJECTIVAL, qualifying nouns.
   II. ADVERBIAL, modifying verbs.
   III. SUBSTANTIVAL, as subject or object of verbs.

The construction of these clauses in Latin is as follows :—

 I. ADJECTIVAL SENTENCES
are introduced by a relative pronoun, as *qui, quantus*, or *qualis.*
The regular mood is the indicative.

 II. ADVERBIAL SENTENCES
are of various kinds :—

(*a*) **Final Sentences** (expressing purpose). These are intro-
  duced by *ut* (or in the negative *ne*), and have the verb
  in the subjunctive, like English ; e.g.
  xi. line 8. *Crassum in Aquitaniam proficisci iubet, ne tantae*
   nationes coniungantur, 'he orders Crassus to start for
   Aquitaine, lest these great nations should combine.'

(*b*) **Consecutive Sentences** (expressing result). These are
  also introduced by *ut* (negative *ut non*, not *ne*), and
  have the verb in the subjunctive, *unlike* the English ;
  e. g.
  xiv. line 29. *In conspectu Caesaris res gerebatur, ut nullum*
   factum latere posset, 'the action took place in the sight of
   Caesar, so that no deed could pass unnoticed.'
  Be careful to distinguish *ut* consecutive from *ut* final in
   translation : see note on xv. line 9. Other passages in
   which *ut* is consecutive are iv. line 3 ; xii. line 3 ; xiii.
   line 18 ; xiv. ll. 15, 16, 24 ; xv. line 9 ; xvii. line 17.

(*c*) **Temporal Sentences** (expressing time). These are
introduced by various 'temporal' conjunctions, the
most important of which are—

Cum, ubi, 'when'; *priusquam, antequam,* 'before that';
postquam, 'after that'; *dum,* 'while,' 'until.'

The mood employed is the indicative, with the im-
portant exception of *cum.*

  Rule for the construction of *cum,* 'when.' Primary
tenses (present, future, and perfect), after *cum,* are in the
indicative ; historic tenses (imperfect and pluperfect) are in
the subjunctive. Thus—*Cum primum potuit,* 'as soon as he
could'; but *Cum in Italiam proficisceretur Caesar,* 'when
Caesar was setting out into Italy.'

  NOTE. A temporal conjunction often implies purpose. It
is then practically a final conjunction, and takes the 'final'
construction, i. e. the subjunctive. Thus—

  x. line 11. *Putavit exercitum partiendum, priusquam plures
    civitates conspirarent,* 'he thought he ought to distribute
    his army before more states should revolt.'

  xviii. line 20. *Viridovicem non prius demittunt quam sit conces-
    sum,* 'they do not allow Viridovix to go till he agrees.'

  Also xxvi. line 11 (*posset*).

(*d*) **Causal Sentences** (expressing cause or reason). These
are introduced by various conjunctions, as *cum,*
'since'; *quod, quia,* 'because.' *Cum* in this sense *always*
takes the subjunctive. *Quod* and *quia* both take the
indicative.

  iii. line 4. *Quod nihil timendum existimaverat,* 'because he
    had not thought there was any need for fear.'

  i. line 18. *Cum hic in duas partes divideretur, alteram partem
    Gallis concessit,* 'since this (village) was divided into
    two halves, he gave one half to the Gauls.'

  Other instances of its use are iii. line 2 ; x. line 7 ; xiv.
    line 28 ; xxi. line 3.

  Distinguish *cum* causal from *cum* temporal.

(*e*) **Conditional Sentences** (expressing a supposition or
hypothesis). These are introduced by *si,* 'if,' or *nisi,*
'unless,' and the verb is in the same mood as that of
the principal sentence.

(*f*) **Concessive Sentences** (expressing an objection). These
are introduced by the following conjunctions :—*quam-
quam,* 'although,' with the indicative ; *quamvis,*
'although,' with the subjunctive ; *cum,* 'although,'
with the subjunctive ; *etsi,* 'although,' with the same
mood as that of the principal verb.

xvii. line 16. *Sabinus castris sese tenebat, cum Viridovix pugnandi potestatem faceret,* 'Sabinus kept within his entrenchments, although Viridovix kept on giving him a chance of fighting.'

xxiv. line 5. *Etsi se tuto dimicaturos existimabant, tamen tutius esse arbitrabantur . . .,* 'although they thought they could fight without danger, yet they thought it safer . . .'

NOTE. Final and consecutive sentences are often introduced by *qui* instead of by *ut*. To translate these sentences, *qui* must be regarded as equivalent to *ut is*, *quem* to *ut eum,* &c. Thus :—

   '*qui*' final (in order that . . ., in order to . . .)—

xi. line 12. *Sabinum mittit qui manum distinendam curet,* 'he sends Sabinus in order that he may see that the troops are kept apart,' i. e. '*to* see that the troops.'

xviii. line 22. *Virgultis collectis quibus fossas compleant,* 'having gathered brushwood with which to fill up the trenches.'

   '*Qui*' consecutive (so that . . ., such as . . .).

xxii. line 9. *Nec repertus est quisquam qui mortem recusaret,* 'no one has ever been found (such as) to shirk death.'

xxviii. line 3. *Morini supererant qui in armis essent,* 'the Morini were the only ones left (so as) to be in arms.'

III. SUBSTANTIVAL SENTENCES.

1. As subject to the verb. These sentences are introduced by *either* '*quod*' substantival (= the fact that) or '*ut*' substantival (particularly after 'impersonal' verbs). *Quod* is followed by the indicative ; *ut* by the subjunctive.

Quod substantival :—

i. line 6. *Causa mittendi fuit quod volebat,* 'the reason was (the fact) that he wished . . .'

ii. line 16. *Accedebat quod,* 'there was the additional fact that . . .'

xviii. line 17. *Quod fere libenter homines id quod volunt credunt.* See Note, p. 84.

Ut substantival :—

ii. line 7. *Acciderat ut subito Galli consilium caperent,* 'it had happened that.'

xiii. line 24. *Accedebat ut . . . ferrent,* 'there was the additional fact that . . .'

xix. line 10. *Factum est ut ne primum quidem impetum ferrent,* 'it resulted that . . .'

2. **As object of the verb.** Of these there are three most important divisions—

(*a*) **Indirect Statement.** (Construction: accusative with infinitive.)

    e.g. Direct statement: He goes;

    Indirect statement: (He said) that he went.

    (This is too common to require detailed reference.)

(*b*) **Indirect Question.** (Construction: the subjunctive.)

    e.g. Direct question: 'What will you do?'

Indirect question $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{'he knew,'} \\ \text{'he told him,'} \\ \text{'he asked,'} \\ \text{'he wondered,'} \\ \quad\text{&c., &c.} \end{array} \right\}$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{what he should} \\ \text{do, } or \text{ what} \\ \text{to do.} \end{array} \right.$

The Indirect Question is often hard to recognize, as in itself it need present no sign of a question, the question being disguised by the introducing verb. But (e.g.) 'he did not know what to do' means 'he did not know the answer to the question, "What will you do?"'

It may most easily be detected by the first word that occurs in it, which must be some interrogative pronoun (as *quis, quot, qualis, quantus*), or interrogative adverb (as *ubi, unde, quo, quando, cur*). The occurrence of one of these, followed by a subjunctive, should immediately put the student upon his guard.

    ix. line 9. *Quantum in se facinus admisissent, intellegebant,* 'they understood what an offence they had committed.'

    xiv. line 10. *Neque satis constabat quid agerent,* 'they were not sure what to do.'

    xviii. line 5. *Quid fieri velit, edocet,* 'he tells them what he wants to be done.'

Other examples are to be found in xviii. line 7, xxi. line 5, xxiv. line 3, xxvi. ll. 3, 10.

(*c*) **Indirect Command or Request.** (Construction: the subjunctive, with or without *ut* substantival.)

        Direct command or request: Do this.

        Indirect command: $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{(He told him)} \\ \text{(He asked him)} \end{array} \right\}$ to do this.
        Indirect request:

These sentences are easy to recognize, as they are introduced by a verb implying a command or request.

Indirect Command.

    xi. line 3. *Huic mandat Remos reliquosque Belgas adeat,* 'he tells him to go to the Remi.'

xxvi. line 2.   *Crassus equitum praefectos cohortatus ut suos excitarent,* 'having urged the officers to encourage their men.'

Other examples (rather more disguised) are iii. line 15, v. line 13, viii. line 22. See the notes on these passages.

Indirect Request.

viii. line 19.   *Reliquas civitates sollicitant ut perferre malint.* 'they urge the rest of the states to choose to . . .'

xviii. line 5.   *Huic persuadet uti ad hostes transeat,* 'he persuades him to go over to the enemy.'

Also xxi. line 16, xxii. line 15.

These three types of sentences—the Indirect Statement, Indirect Question, and Indirect Command and Request, are classed together under the name of *Oratio Obliqua.*

NOTE.   All subordinate clauses dependent on a sentence in Oratio Obliqua must be in the subjunctive.   So—

viii. line 10.   *Suos se obsides, quos Crasso dedissent, reciperaturos (esse) existimabant,* 'they thought ⟨that they would get back the hostages (whom they had given to Crassus)⟩' ('⟨⟩' encloses the Oratio Obliqua, '()' the subobliquc clause).

xxviii. line 8.   *Intelligebant ⟨maximas nationes (quae proelio contendissent), pulsas esse⟩.*

xi. line 16.   *Iubet ⟨(cum primum possit) in Italiam proficisci⟩.*

iii. line 14.   *Sententiae dicebantur ⟨ut isdem itineribus (quibus eo pervenissent) contenderent⟩.*

Other examples are viii. line 18 (*acceperint*), viii. line 22 (*velit*), ix. line 23 (*gesturi essent*), xi. line 6 (*conentur*), xvii. line 23 (*teneret*).

APPENDIX B.

ON THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

Temporal, Causal, Conditional, and Concessive Sentences may be expressed in the 'Ablative Absolute,' instead of by the constructions explained in Appendix A.

These Ablative Absolutes should not be translated literally; their meaning can usually best be expressed by the use of a subordinate sentence in English, introduced by whatever

conjunction is required by the sense of the passage. Thus—

1. **Temporal Ablative Absolute.**

   iv. line 5.   *Integris viribus fortiter repugnare,* '*while* their strength lasted.'

   v. line 4.   *Languidioribus nostris vallum scindere,* '*as* our men grew fainter.'

   v. line 15.   *Dato signo ex castris erumperent,* '*as soon as* the signal was given.'

   xiv. line 1.   *Compluribus expugnatis oppidis,* '*after* many of their towns had been stormed.'

   xiv. line 21.   *Quibus abscisis,* '*when* these had been cut away.'

   Other instances are xv. line 4, xviii. line 21, xxiii. line 1, xxvi. line 3, xxviii. line 13.

   When the temporal ablative absolute refers to the subject of the sentence it may be translated by the use of the past participle active (which is wanting in Latin verbs), so—

   xxiii. line 1.   *Obsidibus acceptis, Crassus profectus est,* 'Crassus, having received hostages, set out.'

   For a third way of translating this ablative absolute see note on *consilio convocato,* iii. line 5.

2. **Causal Ablative Absolute.**

   ii. line 10.   *(Legionem) neque plenissimam detractis cohortibus duabus,* 'not very full, *since* two cohorts had been withdrawn.'

   iii. line 10.   *Neque commeatus supportari interclusis itineribus possent,* '*since* the roads were blocked.'

   Other instances are in vii. ll. 2, 3, xxi. line 9.

3. **Conditional Ablative Absolute.**

   x. line 6.   *Ne hac parte neglecta reliquae nationes sibi idem licere arbitrarentur,* '*if* this quarter was neglected.'

   xvii line 24.   *Nisi aequo loco aut opportunitate aliqua data,* 'except on favourable ground, or *if* some good chance offered.'

4. **Concessive Ablative Absolute.**

   xiv. line 12.   *Turribus excitatis tamen has altitudo puppium superabat,* '*even though* towers were built, yet . . .'

   xxviii. line 2.   *Omni Gallia pacata Morini supererant,* '*although* the rest of Gaul was subdued.'

APPENDIX C.

ON THE GERUND AND GERUNDIVE.

This part of the verb has two distinct uses; (1) as subject, (2) in the oblique cases.

1. As subject (remember that this, in the accusative and infinitive construction, is in the accusative case). Here the gerundive always conveys the idea of meetness or necessity, and must be translated with the words 'must' or 'ought.' So—

xiv. line 4. *Statuit exspectandam (esse) classem*, 'he decided that he ought to wait for his fleet (literally, that his fleet was to-be-waited-for).'

xiii. line 28. *Quarum rerum omnium nostris navibus casus erat extimescendus*, 'all which risks had to be feared by our ships.' For the case of *nostris navibus* see Appendix E. 2.

If the verb is intransitive, the impersonal gerundive (neuter singular) is used—

xvii. line 24. *Legato non dimicandum (esse) existimabat*, 'he did not think a subordinate officer ought to fight.'

For other instances of these usages see iii. line 5, x. line 11, xx. line 5, xxiii. line 22.

2. In the Oblique Cases there is no idea of meetness or necessity at all.

The Gerund is a simple verbal noun (so *ad pugnandum*, 'for fighting'; *hiemandi causa*, 'with the object of wintering,' &c.).

The Gerundive is a verbal adjective, of the passive voice, and is used in the idiom known as 'Gerundive Attraction.'

This may be explained as follows :—

Take, for example, the phrase 'of surprising the legion.' This would be, literally, *opprimendi* (genitive of the Gerund) *legionem* (accusative after *opprimendi*). The Romans, however, 'attracted' *legionem* into the case of *opprimendi*, and then, turning *opprimendi* into an

adjective (i. e. into the Gerundive). 'attracted' it in
turn so as to agree with *legionis*, thus :—

      opprimendi   *legionem*

      legionis   *opprimendae*

So ('by surprising the legion')

      opprimendo   *legionem*   would have become

      legione   *opprimenda*

So   *opprimendo*   *legiones*

      legionibus   *opprimendis*

Instances in the book are :—
ii. line 8. *Legionis opprimendae.*
iv. line 2. *Rebus collocandis.*
iv. line 14. *Sui recipiendi facultas.*
vi. line 5. *Spem potiundorum castrorum.*
xviii. line 10. *Auxilii ferendi causa.*
xviii. line 12. *Occasionem negotii bene gerendi.*
xix. line 3. *Ad se colligendos.*
xix. line 18. *Ad bella suscipienda.* line 20. *Ad calamitates
perferendas.*
xxv. line 4. *Lapidibus telisque subministrandis.*
For the peculiar use of the Gerundive after *curo* see note
on xi. line 12.

APPENDIX D.

ON SOME USES OF THE GENITIVE CASE.

The only idiomatic uses of the genitive in the third book
are—
1. **The Partitive Genitive.** See on iii. line 7. The name
explains itself. Examples are to be found in—
iii. line 7. *Tantum periculi,* 'so much (of) danger.'
iv. line 11. *Quarum rerum nihil.*
xvi. line 4. *Aliquid consilii aut dignitatis.* line 5. *Navium
quod ubique fuerat.*
xix. line 3. *Quam minimum spatii.*

xxiii. line 19.   *Satis praesidii.*
xxvi. line 10.   *Quid rei gereretur.*

2. **Descriptive Genitive** (or **Genitive of Quality with Epithet**). See on v. line 9.   Examples are to be found in—

v. line 9.   *Vir consilii magni et virtutis,* 'a man of great resource and courage.'
xvi. line 3.   *Omnes gravioris aetatis.*
Also the phrase *eiusmodi,* which frequently occurs.
The Ablative is often used in exactly the same way, so—
xiii. line 9.   A rather peculiar instance : see note.
xiv. line 18.   *Falces non absimili forma* (hooks of a similar shape).

3. **Objective Genitive.**   This Genitive is used after nouns or adjectives, and is, so to speak, the 'object' of the noun or adjective it depends on : i. e. if the noun or adjective be turned into the corresponding verb, the 'objective' genitive would become the objective case, so—

ix. line 17.   *Inscientiam locorum,* 'their ignorance of the ground' (i. e. *nescierunt loca*).
xxi. line 11.   *Cuius rei sunt peritissimi Aquitani.*
xxiii. line 13.   *Scientiam rei militaris.*
xxvi. line 12.   *In spe victoriae.*
Genitives not easily classified are—
x. line 3.   *Iniuriae retentorum equitum* (an explanatory genitive).
xviii. line 14.   *Cunctatio superiorum dierum* (a sort of descriptive genitive).
xviii. line 16.   *Spes Venetici belli* (a sort of objective genitive).
See the notes on these passages.

APPENDIX E.

ON SOME USES OF THE DATIVE CASE.

The only uses of the Dative likely to cause difficulty are—

1. **The Dative of the Complement** (with which there is usually associated a Dative of the Recipient). See note on *subsidio veniri,* iii. line 10.   Other instances are—
xi. line 4.   *Auxilio arcessiti,* 'called in to help.'

xiv. line 16. *Una res erat magno usui.*
xxvi. line 4. *Praesidio castris relictae.*

2. The Dative 'of the Agent'; used instead of *ab* and the
 Ablative of the Agent, after Gerunds and Gerundives
 only. So 'I must fight' is never *a me pugnandum est,*
 but *mihi pugnandum est* (literally, there is a fighting to
 me); e. g.—

x. line 11. *Partiendum sibi exercitum putavit.*
xvii. line 24. *Legato dimicandum non existimabat.*

and the other passages (see Appendix C. 1) in which this
 construction of the Gerundive is used.

APPENDIX F.

ON RELATED WORDS AND PREFIXES.

The following tables are intended to show the relation
between some of the words used in the third book. They
are not intended to be exhaustive. It would be good
practice for the pupil to add to the list.

```
            Dico                        Lego (choose, read)
             |                                 |
   ┌─────────┴─────────┐          ┌────────────┼──────────┬──────────────┐
(+ius)    (+in)        |          |            |          |   (+de)(+inter)
iudex     index        |       legatus       legio      lex    deligo intelligo
  |         |          |      (chosen       (picked    (reading)
iudicium indicium   (+con)     man)          body)
                   condicio                    |
                                          legionarius


            Pes                            Opes
             |                              |
    ┌────────┴──────────┐         ┌─────────┴──────────┐
(+im) impedio           |      (+in)               (+cum)
(entangle feet,         |      inopia               copia
   hinder)              |
    |                   |
 ┌──┴──────────┐        |
impeditus  impedimentum  pedes
                          |
                       pedester
```
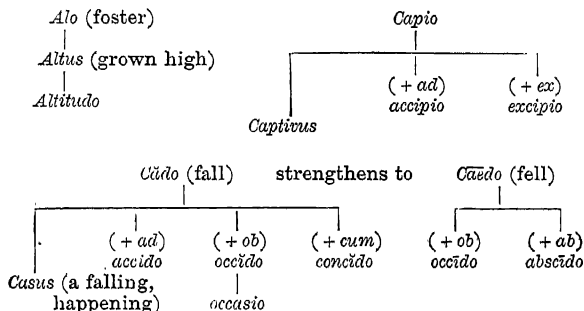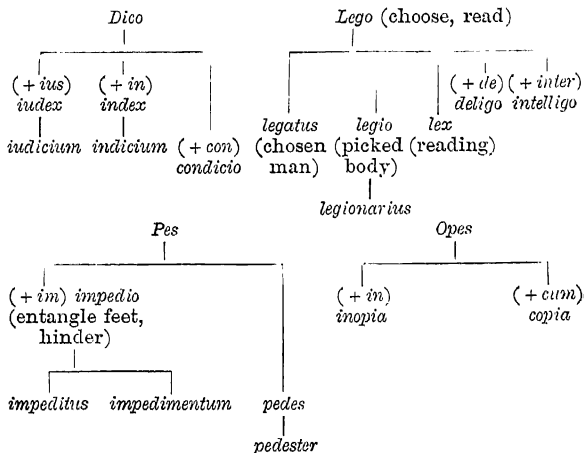
PREFIXES.

The meaning of a word is often considerably modified by the addition of a prefix. The chief prefixes used in the third book are—

Ab, off, away : *absum, abscido, abstraho,* &c. ;
    un- : *absimilis.*
Ad, to : *accedo, adfigo* ;
    upon : *accido.*
Cum, together : *cogo* (drive together), *concido* (fall in a heap),
    conclamo, &c. ;
    thoroughly : *commoveo, conficio* ;
    intensified meaning, not necessitating alteration of
        translation : *contemptio, consuesco, compleo,* &c.
De, away : *decessus, demitto, deficio, devoreo,* &c. ;
    down : *deicio, despectus, deduco, defero,* &c. ;
    out from : *deligo* ;
    thoroughly : *defatigatio, decerto, demoror* &c. ;
    negative meaning : *despero.*

E, ex, away : *evado, exuo,* &c. ;
    out : *eventus, excipio, exspecto* ('look out for'), *exanimatus,*
      &c. ;
    up : *exstruo* ;
    completely, 'out and out' : *extimesco, exploro.*

In, in, on : *impetus, insequor, incito,* &c. ;
    on, over : *impendeo* ;
    negative sense : *imprudens, incolumis, inermis, iniuria,* &c.

Ob, on : *occĭdo, obsideo* ;
    to : *occurro* ;
    intensified meaning : *occīdo.*

Per, through : *perduco, pertineo* ;
    thoroughly : *perficio, permoveo, persuadeo.*

Pro, forth, out : *produco, proficiscor,* &c. ;
    forward : *proficio* ;
    before : *provideo, prohibeo* forestall, prevent), &c.

Re, again : *rebellio, reficio, redintegro,* &c. ;
    back again : *recipio, reprimo, repello,* &c.

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

———

defeated by Caesar just
before the events recorded
in this book.

Bigerriones, -um (xxvii). An
Aquitanian tribe, north of
the Garumni.

Britannia, -ae (viii; ix).
Britain.   Mentioned as
being accustomed to be
visited by Venetic traders,
and as sending help to the
Veneti in the war.

Brutus, Decimus, -i (xi;
xiv).   Commander of the
Roman fleet collected to
subdue the Veneti.   Was
afterwards one of Caesar's
murderers.

Cantabri, -orum (*nom. sing.*
Cantaber) (xxvi).   A
Spanish tribe, lying along
the north coast of Spain,
near the Pyrenees.   Send
help to the Aquitanians
against Caesar.

Carcăso, -onis. *m.* (xx).   A
town· in the Roman Pro-
vince.

Cocosătes, -um (xxvii). ˙ An
Aquitanian   tribe,   lying
along the coast.

Crassus, Publius (vii; xi;
xx–xxviii).   Son of the
famous Roman millionaire.
Is posted in Anjou for the
winter of B.C. 56, and sends
officers to the Venetic
states, the arrest of whom
by the natives causes the
war.   He is afterwards
sent into Aquitaine, where
he puts down the rebellions
of the Sontiates, Vocates,
and Tarusates.   Crassus

was slain with his father
two years afterwards in
a disastrous expedition
against the Parthians in
the heart of Asia Minor.

Curiosŏlitae, -arum ; **Curio-
solites,** -um (vii; xi).   A
Breton tribe, lying north
of the Veneti.   Retain M.
Trebius Gallus, at the time
of the general seizure of
the *legati*.   Are held in
check by Sabinus.

Diablintes, -um (ix).   *See*
Aulerci.   Members of the
Venetic confederacy.

Eburovīces, -um (xvii).   *See*
Aulerci.   Join the revolt
of Viridovix.

Elusātes, -um (xxvii).   An
Aquitanian tribe, in the
centre of the district.

Esuvii, -orum (vii).   A
Breton tribe, lying south
of the Venelli.   Arrest T.
Terrasidius, at the time of
the seizure of the *legati* by
these states.

Galba, -ae, **Servius** (i–vi).
Entrusted with the task
of making a road over the
Alps through the country
of the Veragri and Seduni.
Is attacked by the natives
in Octodurus, and extri-
cates his troops with diffi-
culty.   Galba was after-
wards one of Caesar's
assassins.   From him also
was descended the Em-
peror Galba.

Gallus, -i, **Marcus Trebius**

Traces of the old nomenclature are still found in the following modern names of places :—

VOCABULARY

a, ab, *prep. abl.*, (1) from ; (2) by (*marking the agent*) ; (3) on (*in geographical and military terms*) ; a latere, *on the* flank.

abscīdo (ab + caedo), -ere, -di, -sum, *v. a.*, cut away.

abscindo (ab + scindo), -ere, -scidi, -scissum, *v. a.*, tear away.

absens, -entis, *adj.* (*pres. part. of* absum), absent, distant.

absĭmĭlis (ab + similis), -e, *adj.*, unlike.

abstrāho (ab + traho), -ere, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, tear off, drag away.

absum (ab + sum), -esse, afui, *v.n.*, be absent, be distant.

ac (*contr. for* atque), *conj.* (1) and, and moreover ; (2) than (*after* alius, aliter).

accēdo (ad + cedo), -ere, -ssi, -ssum, *v.n.*, advance, approach. *Impersonally* acceddit = it is added that, there is the additional fact that (*followed by* ut . . . *or* quod . . .).

accĭdo (ad + cado), -ere, -di, *v. n.*, (1) *lit.* fall upon ; (2) *met.* happen.

accĭpĭo (ad + capio), -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, *v. a.*, receive ; hear, learn.

acclīvis (ad + clivus), -e, *adj.*, sloping.

accommŏdātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, adapted, suitable.

accurro (ad + curro), -ere, -rri, -rsum, *v. n.*, run up to.

ācĭes, -ei, *f.*, line of battle.

ācrĭter (*adv. from* acer), keenly, hotly. *Comp.* acrius.

ăd, *prep. acc.* to. Ad hunc modum,' after this manner' ; ad omnes nationes, 'in the eyes of all nations' ; ad pugnam intentis, 'fixed upon the fight' ; ad + gerund *or* gerundive, for, for the purpose of.

ădaequo (ad + aequo), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, make equal, bring to the level of.

addūco (ad + duco), -ere, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, (1) *lit.* draw to, pull towards (funes), bring

up (exercitum) ; (2) *met.* lead on, influence.

ădeo (ad + eo), -ire, -ii, -itum, *v. a.,* go to, visit.

adfīgo (ad + figo), -ere, -xi, -xum, *v. a.,* fasten.

ădhĭbeo (ad + habeo), -ere, -ui, -itum, *v. a.,* bring to bear, employ.

ădhūc (ad + huc), *adv.,* as yet, hitherto.

ădĭcĭo (ad + iacio), -ere, -ieci, -iectum, *v. a.,* throw to, put near, add.

ădĭgo (ad + ago), -ere, -egi, -actum, *v. a.,* drive to, throw against. *In passive,* reach (*of missiles*).

adire. *See* adeo.

ădĭtus (*noun from* adeo), -ūs, *m.,* approach, access.

adiungo (ad + iungo), -ere, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.,* unite, join to.

admĭnistro (ad + ministro). -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.,* execute, put into force.

admitto (ad + mitto), -ere, -si, -ssum, *v. a.,* give access to, take upon.

admŏdum (ad + modum = to a degree), *adv.,* very.

adŏrĭor (ad + orior), -iri, -ortus sum, *v. dep.,* attack.

adscisco (ad + *inceptive of* scio), -ere, -scivi, -scitum, *v. a.,* adopt, admit.

ădŭlescens (*pres. part. of* adolesco, *inceptive of* adoleo), -entis, *c.,* a young man (between boyhood and forty). *Used to distinguish father and son :* Crassus adulescens, 'the younger Crassus.'

adulescentulus (*diminutive of preceding*), -i, *m.,* a mere youth.

adventus (*verbal noun from* advenio), -ūs, *m.,* arrival.

adversus (ad + versus = turned towards), -a, -um, *adj.,* facing, opposite.

aedĭfĭcĭum. -i, *n.,* building.

aedĭfĭco (aedes [= house] + facio), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.,* build, make.

aequus, -a, -um, *adj.,* (1) level ; (2) favourable.

aerārĭae, -arum, *f. pl.,* copper mines.

aerārĭus (aes), -a, -um, *adj.,* made of copper.

aestas, -atis, *f.,* summer.

aestĭmo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.,* reckon.

aestuārĭum (aestus), -i, *n.,* tide-swamp.

aestus, -ūs, *m.,* tide.

aetas, -atis, *f.,* age.

affīgo. *See* adfigo.

afflicto (*frequentative from* affligo), *v. a.,* damage, disable.

ăger, -ri, *m.,* land. *Plur.,* territory.

agger, -ĕris, *m.,* mound, dyke. *See note on page 86.*

agmen (ago), -ĭnis, *n.,* (1 march ; (2) army in marching order (*as opposed to* acies), column.

ăgo, -ere, egi, actum, *v. a.,* (1) make, do ; (2) drive, put in motion, bring up (vineas).

ălăcer, -cris, -cre, *adj.,* eager, quick.

ălĭas (alius), *adv.,* at another time. Alias ... alias = at one time ... at another.

ălĭquanto (aliquantus), *adv.*, somewhat.

ălĭquis, -qua, -quid, *adj. and pron.*, some (*body or thing*).

ălĭquot, *adj.*, some (*of number*).

ălĭus, -a, -ud, *adj. and pron.*, other, another. Alius ac = different from. Alius . . . alius = one . . . another.

alter, -era, -erum, *adj.*, the other (*of two*). Alter . . . alter = the one, the other.

altĭtūdo (altus), -inis, *f.*, (1) depth ; (2) height.

altum, -i, *n.*, the deep sea.

altus, -a, -um, *adj.*, (1) deep ; (2) high.

ălūta, -ae, *f.*, tanned hide, leather.

āmīcĭtia (amicus), -ae, *f.*, friendship.

āmitto (ab + mitto), -ere, -si, -ssum, *v. a.*, lose, let slip.

amplius (*comp. from* amplus), *adv.*, more, further.

amplus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wide, far-reaching.

ancōra, -ae, *f.*, anchor.

angustiae (angustus = narrow), -arum, *f. pl.*, straits, difficulties.

ănĭmadverto (animum + adverto), -ere, -ti, -sum, *v. a.*, pay attention to, notice.

ănĭmus, -i, *m.*, mind, inclination. *For contrast with* mens (= character) *see note on page* 85.

annus, -i, *m.*, year.

ante, *prep. acc.*, before. *Also adv.* (*for* antea), before.

antĕcēdo (ante + cedo), -ere, -ssi, -ssum, *v. a.*, surpass, excel.

antemna, -ae, *f.*, sail-yard, yard-arm.

ăpertus (*p. p. of* aperio), -a, -um, *adj.*, open, exposed.

appello (ad + pello), -ere, -puli, -pulsum, *v. a.*, bring up.

appello, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, call, name.

aptus, -a, -um, *adj.*, fit, suitable.

ăpŭd, *prep. acc.*, with, among.

arbĭtror, -ari, -atus sum, *v. dep.*, think, deem.

arcesso (ad + *frequentative of* cedo), summon, send for.

arma, -orum, *neut. pl.*, (1) arms, *for defence or protection* (*as opposed to* 'tela,' weapons for attack) ; (2) (*of ships*) rigging, equipment.

armāmenta, -orum, *n. pl.*, (arms), rigging.

armātus (*p. p. of* armo), -a, -um, *adj.*, armed, equipped.

armo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, (1) (*of men*) arm ; (2) (*of ships*) equip.

atque (ad + que), *conj.* See ac.

attrĭbuo (ad + tribuo), -ere, -ui, -utum, *v. a.*, to hand over, assign, entrust.

auctor (augeo), -oris, *m.*, approver, supporter.

auctōrĭtas (auctor), -atis, *f.*, influence, weight.

audeo, -ere, ausus sum, *v. semi-dep.*, dare.

audio, -ire, -ivi, -itum, *v. a.*, hear.

augeo, -ere, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, increase.

aut, *conj.*, or. Aut . . . aut = either . . . or.

autem, *conj.*, but.

auxiliaris (auxilium), -e, *adj.*, auxiliary. *Masc. pl.* = auxiliary forces.

auxilium (augeo), -i, *n.*, help. *Plur.*, auxilia = auxiliary forces.

barbărus (bar-bar) (*A Greek word applied to all who spoke a foreign language, whose talk sounded like a mere repetition of the exclamation 'ba'*), -a, -um, *adj.*, foreign, strange. *Pl.*, barbari, *applied by Caesar to the native tribes. Translate,* 'natives' (*not necessarily barbarians*).

bello (bellum), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, wage war.

bellum, -i, *n.*, war.

bĕnĕ (bonus), *adv.*, well, successfully.

brĕvis, -e, *adj.*, short.

caedo, -ere, cecīdi, caesum, *v. a.*, cut, cut down.

caespes, -itis, *m.*, turf, sod.

călămĭtas, -atis, *f.*, disaster, defeat.

callĭdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, clever, shrewd.

campus, -i, *m.*, plain.

căpĭo, -ere, cepi, captum, *v. a.*, (1) take, capture ; (2) take up (arma) ; (3) select (loca) ; (4) adopt (consilium).

carīna, -ae, *f.*, keel.

carpo, -ere, -psi, -ptum, *v. a.*, blame, find fault with.

castellum (*diminutive of* castrum), -i, *n.*, fort.

castra (*pl. of* castrum, a fort), -orum, *n. pl.*, camp.

cāsus (cado), *m.*, chance, risk, *often in a bad sense*, misfortune.

cătēna, -ae, *f.*, chain.

causa, -ae, *f.*, cause, reason. *Ablative*, causā (*with gen.*), 'for the purpose of.'

cautes, -is, *f.*, crag, sharp rock.

CCXX = ducenti et viginti.

cĕlĕrĭtas (celer), -atis, *f.*, speed.

celeriter (celer), *adv.*, quickly.

centūrio (centuria, a division of the legion), -onis, *m.*, officer of a company, centurion.

certāmen (certo), -inis, *n.*, struggle, contest.

certus (*p.p. of* cerno, I decide), -a, -um, *adj.*, sure, certain. Certiorem facio, 'I inform'; certior fio, 'I am informed.'

cībaria (cibus, food), -orum, *n. pl.*, provisions.

circĭter (circum), *prep. and adv.*, about, nearly.

circumdūco (circum + duco), -ere, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, lead round.

circumeo, -ire, -ii, -itum, *v. a.*, go round.

circumsto, -are, -steti, *v. a.*, stand round, surround.

circumvĕnio, -ire, -veni, -ventum, *v. a.*, hem in, surround.

cĭtĕrior (*compar. from* citra),

-ius, *adj.*, on this side, nearer, hither.

cīvĭtas (civis), -atis, *f.*, state.

clam, *adv.*, secretly.

clāmor (clamo, I shout), -oris, *m.*, shouting.

classis, -is, *f.*, fleet.

claudo, -ere, -si, -sum, *v. a.*, shut, close.

clāvus, -i, *m.*, nail.

coegerat. *See* cogo.

coepi, -isse, *v. a. and n.* (*present stem wanting*), begin.

cōgĭto (cum + agĭto), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, think.

cognosco (cum + (g)nosco), -ere, -novi, -nitum, *v. a.*, find out. *See note on page* 71.

cōgo (cum + ago), -ere, coegi, coactum, *v. a.*, collect.

cŏhors, -tis, *f.*, cohort, company (*there were* 10 *cohorts in a legion*).

cŏhortor (cum + hortor), -ari, -atus sum, *v. dep.*, encourage.

collĭgo (cum + lego), -ere, -lēgi, -lectum, *v. a.*, collect, rally.

collis, -is, *m.*, hill, cliff.

collŏco (cum + loco), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, place, post (*of guards, &c.*).

commeātus, -us, *m.*, provisions. *See note on page* 71.

committo (cum + mitto), -ere, -misi, -missum, *v. a.*, join, engage in (*battle*).

commŏdē, *adv.*, conveniently. *Usually in phrase,* 'satis commode,' 'properly.'

commŏdum, -i, *n.*, advantage, privilege.

commŏveo (cum + moveo), -ere, -mōvi, -motum, *v. a.*,

(1) move; (2) *met.* arouse, alarm.

commūnis, -e, *adj.*, common, joint.

commūto (cum + muto), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, change.

compăro (cum + paro), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, collect, procure.

compleo (cum + pleo), -ere, -evi, -etum, *v. a.*, fill up.

complūres, -a, *adj. plur.*, several.

comporto (cum + porto), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to gather together, collect.

comprĕhendo (cum + prehendo), -ere, -di, -sum, *v. a.*, seize, grasp.

concēdo (cum + cedo), -ere, -ssi, -ssum, *v. a.*, give up, assign, yield.

concĭdo (cum + cado), -ere, cĭdi, *v. n.*, fall down.

concīdo (cum + caedo), -ere, -cīdi, -cīsum, *v. a.*, cut up, intersect.

concĭlium, -i, *n., lit.* 'a calling together,' so, a meeting, council. *Used of large meetings called together to vote on a question, as opposed to* consilium, *q. v.*

conclāmo (cum + clamo), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, cry out together.

conclūdo (cum + claudo), -ĕre, -si, -sum, *v. a.*, to shut in, confine.

concurro (cum + curro), -ĕre, -curri, -cursum, *v. n.*, to run together.

condĭcio (cum + dico), -onis, *f.*, (1) condition, state; (2) terms, agreement.

confĕro (cum + fero), -ferre, -tuli, -latum, *v. a.*, convey, betake.

conficio (cum + facio), -ĕre, -fēci, -fectum, *v. a.*, (1) perform, finish (*of deeds*); (2) finish up, exhaust (*of men*); (3) work up, dress (*of skins*).

confīdo (cum + fido), -ĕre, -fisus sum, *v. semi-deponent*, to trust in (*with dat. or abl.*), believe that (*with acc. and infin.*).

confīgo (cum + figo), -ĕre, -fixi, -fixum, *v. a.*, fasten together, rivet.

confirmātio(confirmo),-onis, *f.*, corroboration, confirmatory evidence.

confirmo (cum + firmus), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to corroborate.

confisus. *See* confido.

confixus. *See* configo.

congressus (congredior), -ūs, *m.*, encounter, meeting.

conicio (cum + iacio), -ĕre, -ieci, -iectum, *v. a.*, throw, put.

coniungo(cum + iungo),-ĕre, -iunxi, -iunctum, *v. a.*, join, unite. *In passive with intransitive sense, like the French reflexive verbs.*

coniuratio (coniuro), -onis, *f.*, conspiracy.

coniūro (cum + iuro), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, conspire.

cōnor, -ari, -atus sum, *v. dep.*, try.

conscisco (cum + *inceptive of* scio), *v.a.*, resolve, carry out. ' Sibi mortem conscisccre ' ⸗ ' to commit suicide.'

consector (cum + *frequentative of* sequor), -ari, -atus sum, *v. dep.*, pursue hard after.

consĕquor (cum + sequor), *v. dep.*, (1) *trans.* pursue ; (2) *intrans.*, ensue, result.

conservo (cum + servo), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, uphold, observe.

consĭdo (cum + sido), -ĕre, -sedi, -sessum, *v. n.*, settle down, take up position.

consilium (consulo), -i, *n.*, (1) agreement, consent ; (2) plan ; (3) statesmanship ; (4) council (*a small one, collected to decide conduct of war : see* concilium).

consisto (cum + *reduplicated form of* sto), -ere, -stiti, *v. n.*, (1) take up a position (*of troops or ships*), halt ; (2) hold one's ground ; (3) consist in, depend on (*with* in + *abl.*).

conspectus (conspicio), -ūs, *m.*, sight, view.

conspĭcio (cum + specio), -ĕre, -spexi, -spectum, *v. a.*, catch sight of.

conspiro (cum + spiro), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, conspire.

constanter (cum + sto, *adj.*, constans), *adv.*, resolutely, without wavering.

constiterat. *See* consisto.

constĭtuo (cum + statuo), -ere, -ui, -ūtum, *v. a.*, (1) arrange (*with acc.*) ; (2) resolve (*with acc. + infin.*).

constat (cum + sto), *verb impers.*, it is known, it is the general opinion.

consuerunt. *See* consuesco.

consuesco (cum + suesco)

-ēre, -suēvi, -suētum, *v. n.* (*inceptive*), grow accustomed. *Perfect* = be accustomed. *See note on page* 72.

consuētūdo (consuesco), -inis, *f.*, custom.

contemptio (contemno), -onis, *f.*, scorn.

contendo (cum + tendo),-ēre, -di, -tum, *v. a.*, (1) strive, endeavour; (2) fight; (3) start, set out; (4) hasten, march quickly.

contĭnens (contineo), -tis, *adj.*,continuous,unbroken.

contĭneo (cum + tĕneo), -ere, -ui, -tentum, *v. a.*, (1) hold together, hold; (2) confine, bound; (3) keep, quarter (*of troops*).

contĭnūātio (continuo), -onis, *f.*, unbroken succession, incessance.

contrā, *prep. acc.*, against, contrary to.

contŭmēlia (contumeo), *f.*, insult, rough usage.

convallis, -is, *f.*, valley.

convĕnio (cum + venio), -ire, -vēni, -ventum *v. n.*, collect, assemble.

converto (cum + verto), -ēre, -verti, -versum, *v. a.*, change, turn.

convŏco (cum + voco), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, call together.

cŏŏrior (cum + orior), -iri, -ortus sum, *v. dep.*, arise, break out.

cōpiae (cum + opis), -arum, *f. pl.*, forces.

cōpŭla, -ae, *f.*, grappling-iron.

cŏrōna, -ae, *f.*, garland.

cottidianus (cottidie), -a, -um, *adj.*, daily.

cottidie (quot + dies), *adv.*, day by day.

crassitūdo (crassus), -inis, *f.*, thickness.

crēdo, -ere, -dĭdi, -dĭtum, *v. a.*, believe (+ *dative*).

culmen, -inis, *n.*, summit.

cultūra (colo), -ae, *f.*, cultivation.

cum, *prep. abl.*, with.

cum, *subord. conj.*, (1) when. *See Appendix* A. ii. *c.* (2) since, because. *See Appendix* A. ii. *d.* (3) although. *See Appendix* A. ii. *f.* Cum . . . tum = not only . . . but also.

cunctātio (cunctor), -onis, *f.*, delay, hesitation.

cunctor, -ari, -atus sum, *v. dep.*, delay.

cŭnīculus, -i, *m.* (*lit.* 'rabbit,' *so* ' burrow'), subterranean passage, mine.

cŭpio, -ĕre, -ivi, -itum, *v. a.*, desire.

cūro (cura), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, take care of. *With gerundive* = see to a thing being done.

cursus (curro), -ūs, *m.*, running, speed.

dē, *prep. abl.*, concerning, on account of (*lit.* ' down from ').

dēcerto (de + certo),-are,-avi, -atum, *v. n.*, fight out to the end, fight a decisive encounter.

dēcessus (decedo), -ūs, *m.*, going away, departure.

dĕcūmānus (decimus, *the tenth cohorts of the legions being*

posted there), back gate of a
camp. *See note on page 91.*

dēcurro (de + curro), -ĕre,
-curri, -cursum, *v. n.*, run
down.

dēdĭtio (dedo), -onis, *f.*, sur-
render.

dēdo (de + do), -ĕre, -didi,
-ditum, *v. a.*, give up, sur-
render.

dēfătīgātio (defātīgo), -onis,
f., extreme exhaustion.

dēfectio (deficio), -onis, *f.*,
revolt.

dēfendo (de + fendo), -ere,
-di, -sum, *v. a.*, protect.

dēfensor (defendo), -oris, *m.*,
protector.

dēfĕro (de + fero), -ferre,
-tŭli, -latum, *v. a.*, bring
to, report.

dēfessus (defatiscor), -a, -um,
adj., tired out.

dēfĭcio (de + facio), -ere,
-feci, -fectum, *v. n.*, (1) to
fail, run short; (2) fail in
allegiance, revolt.

deicio (de + iacio), -ĕre, -ieci,
-iectum, *v. a.*, throw down.

dēinceps, *adv.*, successively.

dēinde (de + inde),   next,
then, secondly (*with* pri-
mum).

dēlatus. *See* defero.

dēlĭgo (de + lego), -ĕre, -lēgi,
-lectum, *v. a.*, choose.

dēmŏror (de + moror), -ari,
-atus sum, *v. dep.*, hinder.

densus, -a, -um, *adj.*, thick.

dēpello (de + pello), -ĕre,
-pŭli, -pulsum, *v. a.*, drive
away.

dēperdo (de + perdo), -ĕre,
-didi, -ditum, *v. a.*, lose
utterly.

dēporto (de + porto), -are,
-avi, -atum, *v. a.*, carry off.

dēspectus (despicio), -ūs, *m.*,
down-look, view (*from a
height*).

dēspēro (de + spero, spes`,
-are, -avi, -atum (*lit.* ' hope
off,' away, so), lose hope,
despair.

dēspĭcio (de + specio), -ere,
-spexi, -spectum, *v. a.*, look
down upon, despise.

dēstĭno, -are, -avi, -atum,
v. a., fix down, fasten.

dētĭneo (de + teneo), -ēre, -ui,
-tentum, *v. a.*, hold back,
detain.

dētrăho (de + traho), -ĕre,
-xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, take away.

dēvōtus (devoveo), -i, *m.*,
devoted follower (*sworn to
die with his chieftain*).

dēvŏveo (de + voveo), -ēre,
-vovi, -votum, *v. a.*, swear,
pledge.

dīco, -ĕre, dixi, dictum, *v. a.*,
say.

dīdūco (dis + duco), -ĕre, -xi,
-ctum, *v. a.*, separate.

dies, -ei, *m. or f.*, day. In dies
= daily, from day to day.

difficultas (difficilis), -atis,
f., difficulty.

dĭgĭtus, -i, *m.*, finger ; digitus
pollex = thumb.

dignĭtas (dignus), -atis, *f.*,
rank, high position.

dīlĭgenter (diligens), *adv.*,
carefully.

dīlĭgentia, -ae, *f.*, pains, ac-
tivity.

dīmĭco, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*,
fight.

dīmitto (dis + mitto), -ĕre,
-mīsi, -missum, *v. a.*, send

in different directions, dismiss.

discēdo (dis + cedo), -ēre, -cessi, -cessum, v. n., depart.

disicio (dis + iacio), -ēre, -ieci, -iectum, v. a., (1) throw down, (2) scatter.

dispergo (dis + spargo), -ēre, -si, -sum, v. a., scatter.

distĭneo (dis + teneo), -ēre, -ui, -tentum, v. a., keep apart.

distrĭbuo (dis + tribuo), -ēre, -ui, -utum, v. a., spread out, distribute.

diū, adv., for a long time. Comparative diutius.

dīuturnĭtas (diu), -atis, f., long duration.

dīvido, -ēre, -si, -sum, v. a., divide, separate.

do, dăre, dĕdi, dătum, v. a., give.

dŏceo, -ēre, -ui, -tum, v. a., teach, inform.

dŏleo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, v. n., feel pain, be aggrieved.

dŭcenti (duo + centum), -ae, -a, adj., two hundred.

dum, temp. conj., while.

duo, -ae, -o, num. adj., two.

duŏdĕcim, adj. indecl., twelve.

duŏdĕcĭmus, -a, -um, adj., twelfth.

dŭplex (duo + plico), -icis, adj., twofold, double.

dux (duco), dŭcis, m., leader (commander or chieftain).

ē, ex, prep. abl., (1) from, out of; (2) in military and geographical language, on, in.

ēdĭtus (ēdo), -a, -um, adj., raised, high.

ēdŏceo (e + doceo), -ēre, -docui, -doctum, v. a., explain thoroughly.

ēduco (e + duco), -ēre, -duxi, -ductum, v. a., lead out.

effĭcio (e + facio), -ēre, -fēci, -fectum, v. a., effect. Followed by adj. = render . . .

eiusmŏdi. See modus.

ĕnim, co-ord. conj., for.

eo, ire, ivi, itum, v. n., go.

eo (is), adv., thither (of place); for that reason (cause), followed by quod, 'that'; with comparatives, 'by so much.'

ĕorum. See is.

ĕques (equus), -itis, m., horse-soldier, knight (rank in Rome). In plur. cavalry.

ĕquester (eques), -tris, -tre, adj., cavalry, of cavalry.

ĕquĭtātus (eques), -ūs, m., cavalry (collective).

ērectus (e + rego), -a, -um, adj., raised, high.

ērĭpio (e + rapio), -ēre, -ripui, -reptum, v. a., tear away.

ērumpo (e + rumpo), -ēre, -rupi, -ruptum, v. n., burst out, make a sally.

eruptio (erumpo), -onis, f., sally.

ĕt, co-ord. conj., and. Et . . . et = 'both . . . and.'

ĕtiam (et + iam), co-ord. conj., also, even.

etsi (et + si), concessive conj., although.

ēvādo (e + vado), -ēre, -si, -sum, v. n. and a., escape.

eventus (evenio), -ūs, m., issue, result.

ēvŏco (e + vŏco), -are, -avi,

-atum, *v. a.*, call out, summon.

evŏlo (e + volo), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, rush out.

ex. *See* e.

exănĭmatus (ex + anima), -a, -um, *adj.*, out of breath.

excēdo (ex + cedo), -ĕre, -ssi, -ssum, *v. n.*, retire.

excĭpio (ex + capio), -ĕre, -cēpi, -ceptum, *v.a.*, receive an attack, cope with.

excĭto (*freq. of* excio), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, raise, erect ; (*of feelings*) rouse, stimulate.

exercĭtātio (exerceo), -onis, *f.*, practice, experience.

exercĭtus (exerceo), -ūs, *m.*, army (*lit.* 'trained body').

exĭgo (ex + ago), -ĕre, -ēgi, -actum, *v. a.*, spend, finish (*of time*).

exĭguĭtas (exiguus, small), -atis, *f.*, fewness.

existĭmo (ex + aestimo), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, think, consider.

exĭtus (exeo), -ūs, *m.*, issue, result.

expello (ex + pello), -ĕre, -pŭli, -pulsum, *v. a.*, drive out.

expĕrior, -iri, -pertus sum, *v. dep.*, try, risk.

explōrātor (exploro), -oris, *m.*, scout.

exploro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, discover. Explorata (victoria), *lit.* found out, so 'sure.'

expugno (ex + pugno), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, take by storm, capture.

exquīro (ex + quaero), -ĕre,

-quisivi, -quisitum, *v. a.*, search out, inquire.

exsisto (ex + *redupl. form of* sto), -ĕre, -stiti, -stitum, *v. n.*, arise, ensue.

exspecto (ex + specto), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, wait for.

exstruo (ex + struo), -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, erect.

extĭmesco (ex + timesco), -ĕre, -timui, *v. a.*, fear greatly, dread.

extrēmus (*superl. adj. from* extra), -a, -um, last, furthest. *As with* summus, imus, &c., 'of' *has often to be introduced in translation*, 'extrema lingula' = 'end *of* promontory,' &c. *Neuter* extremum *used as substantive* = last extremity.

extrūdo (ex + trudo), -ere, -si, -sum, *v. a.*, push away, keep off.

exuo, -ĕre, -ui, -utum, *v. a.*, deprive of, strip.

făcĭle (facilis), *adv.*, easily. *Compar.* facilius.

facilis (facio, *lit.* 'do-able'), -e, *adj.*, easy.

făcĭnus (facio), -oris, *n.*, misdeed, crime.

făcio, -ere, fēci, factum, *v. a.*, make, do ; *Phrases* (a) certiorem (certiores) facere, 'to inform' ; certior (certiores) fieri, 'to be informed.' (b) facere impetum in, 'to attack.' (c) facere proelium, bellum, 'to fight, begin war.' (d) facere deditionem, 'surrender.' (e) facere potestatem pugnandi, 'give a

chance of fighting, offer battle.'

factum (facio), -i, n., deed.

făcultas (facilis), -atis, f., (1) chance, opportunity ; (2) supply.

falx, -cis, f., sickle, hook.

fĕrē, adv., (1) almost ; (2) generally.

fĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, v. a., bear, carry ; suffer, endure. *Intransitive in chap. xv, q. v.*

ferreus (ferrum), -a, -um, adj., iron, of iron.

fīnes, -ium, m. pl., territory (*lit. bounds*).

fīnĭtĭmus (fines), -a, -um, adj., neighbouring. *Masc. pl.* finitimi, neighbours.

flo, fieri, factus sum, v. pass. irreg., be done ; happen, come to pass.

firmĭtūdo (firmus), -inis, f., strength, solidity.

fluctus (fluo), -ūs, m., wave.

flūmen (fluo), -inis, n., river.

forma, -ae, f., shape.

fors, -ae, f., *only found in nominative and ablative* (forte, by chance), chance.

forte, adv. See fors.

fortis, -e, adj., brave.

fortĭter (fortis), adv., bravely.

fortūna (fors), -ae, f., fortune (*good or bad*).

fossa (fodio), -ae, f., trench. *See note on page 66.*

frētus, -a, -um, adj., buoyed up by, relying on (*with abl.*).

frūmentārius (frumentum), -a, -um, adj., of corn, corn ... Res frumentaria, corn supplies.

frūmentum, -i, n., corn (*see commeatus and note on page 71*). *Pl.* frumenta, crops.

fruor, -i, fructus sum, v. dep., enjoy (*with abl.*).

frustrā, adv., in vain, without effect.

fŭga (cf. fŭgio), -ae, f., flight.

fundo, -ĕre, fūdi, fūsum (*lit. pour, so*), scatter, rout.

fūnis, -is, m., rope.

gaesum, -i, n. (*a Keltic word*), javelin.

gĕnus, -ĕris, n., kind, sort.

gĕro, -ĕre, -ssi, -stum, v. a., do, wage (*war*).

glōria, -ae, f., fame.

grăvis, -e, adj., heavy (*of age*), advanced, mature.

grăvĭter (gravis), severely. *Comparative* gravius.

gŭbernātor (guberno, steer), m., pilot.

hăbeo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, v. a., hold, occupy, possess. Aditum habere = ' admit of access.'

hīberna (*sc. castra*), -orum, n. pl., winter quarters.

hīc, haec, hōc, *dem. pron. and adj.*, this. *Abl.* hōc, *as adv.*, (1) for this reason ; (2) by so much.

hiĕmo (hiems), -are, -avi, -atum, v. n., take up winter quarters, winter.

hiems, -ĕmis, f., winter (*during which there was usually no campaigning*).

hŏmo, -ĭnis, m., man. *Plur.* homines, mankind.

hōra, -ae, f., hour. *See note on page* 80.

hortor, -ari, -atus sum, *v.
dep.*, exhort, induce, en-
courage.

hostis, -is, *c.*, enemy.

hūc (hic), *adv.*, hither.

huiusmodi. *See modus.*

iam, *adv.*, already, now.

ĭbĭ (is), *adv.*, there.

īdem (is + dem), cădem,
ĭdem, *demons. pron. and adj.*,
the same.

īdōneus, -a, -um, *adj.*, suit-
able.

ille, -a, -ud, *dem. pron. or
adj.*, that; *pers. pron.* he,
she, it.

imber, -bris, *m.*, rain.

impēdīmenta (impedio),
-orum, *n. pl.*, baggage,
heavy military appliances,
&c., *carried in the baggage
train.*

impĕdītus (impedio), -a, -um,
adj. (*lit.* hindered, *thus*),
(1) (*of soldiers*) burdened
(*with heavy baggage, opposed
to* expeditus, in light
marching order), (2) (*of
places*) tangled, obstructed.

impendeo (in + pendeo), -ēre,
-di, *v. n.*, overhang.

impĕrātor (impero), -oris,
m., commander-in-chief,
general.

impĕrium (impero), -i, *n.*,
command.

impĕro (in + paro, put upon),
command (*with dative*).

impĕtro, -are, -avi, -atum,
v. a., gain by asking, gain
(*a request*).

impĕtus (im + peto), -ūs,
m., attack, violence (*of sea*).

imprimis (in + primis,

'among the first'), *adv.*,
chiefly, first of all.

imprūdens (in, not + pru-
dens), -entis, *adj.*, off one's
guard.

impugno (in + pugno), -are,
-avi, -atum, *v. a.*, assault.

īmum, -i, *n.*, base, bottom.

in, *prep. abl.*, in, on; *acc.* into,
onto.

incendo (in + cando), -ĕre,
-di, -sum, *v. a.*, set on fire.

incĭto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*,
urge on, instigate. Se
incitare (*of the tide*), rush in.

incŏlŭmis, -e, *adj.*, safe.

incrēdĭbĭlis (in, not + credo),
-e, *adj.*, incredible.

inde (is) *adv.*, thence.

ĭneo (in + eo), -ire, -ivi, -itum,
v. a., enter, begin. Inire
consilium, to take up a
course, make a plan.

īnermis (in, not + arma), -e,
adj., unarmed.

infĕrior (*comp. adj. from*
infra), -oris, lower.

infirmus (in, not + firmus),
-a, -um, *adj.*, weak, un-
steady.

influo (in + fluo), -ĕre, -xi,
-xum, *v. n.*, flow in.

inīquĭtas (in, not + aequus),
-atis, *f.*, unevenness (*with
a sense of disadvantage*).

inĭtium (ineo), -i, *n.*, be-
ginning.

initus. *See ineo.*

iniūria (in, not + ius, right),
-ae, *f.*, harm, injustice.

inŏpia (in, not + opēs, sup-
ply), -ae, *f.*, want.

inscientia (in, not + scio),
-ae, *f.*, ignorance, inexperi-
ence.

insequor (in + sequor), -i,
-secutus sum, *v. dep.*, pur-
sue.

insĕro (in + sero), -ĕre, -ui,
-tum, *v. a.*, insert, fasten
in.

insĭdiae (in + sedeo), -arum,
f. pl., ambush.

insisto (in + *redupl. form of*
sto), *v. a.*, stand on, take
up, adopt.

instĭtuo (in + statuo),-ĕre,-ui,
-utum, *v. a.*, (1) arrange ;
(2) arrange for, procure
(remiges) ; (3) (+ *infin.*)
arrange (*to*), set about,
begin.

insto (in + sto), -āre, -stiti,
v. n., press on.

insŭla, -ae, *f.*, island.

intĕger (in, not + tango), -ra,
-rum, *adj.*, untouched,
fresh.

intellĭgo (inter + lego), -ĕre,
-lexi, -lectum, *v. a.*, under-
stand.

intentus (*p. p. of* intendo),
-a, -um, *adj.*, turned to,
intent.

inter, *prep. acc.*, among,
between.

interclŭdo (inter + claudo),
-ĕre, -si, -sum, *v. a.*, shut
between, cut off ; mare in-
terclusum, 'a confined
sea'; intercludere itinera,
'block the roads.'

interficio (inter + facio), -ĕre,
-feci, -fectum, *v. a.*, kill.

intericio (inter + iacio), -ĕre,
-ieci, -iectum, *v. a.*, throw
between. (Brevi spatio)
interiecto, having inter-
vened.

intĕrim, *adv.*, meanwhile.

intermitto (inter + mitto),
-ĕre, -misi, -missum, *v. a.*,
break off, stop.

interventus (intervenio),
-ūs, *m.*, intervention, in-
terruption.

intrītus (in, not + tero, wear
out), -a, -um, *adj.*, un-
fatigued.

intrōduco (intro + duco),
-ĕre, -duxi, -ductum, *v. a.*,
lead into.

inviŏlātus (in, not + violo),
-a, -um, *adj.*, inviolate,
sacred from harm.

ipse, -a, -um, *demons. pron.
and adj.*, self, himself, her-
self, &c.

ire. *See* eo.

ĭs, ea, id, (1) *demons. pron. or
adj.*, that ; (2) *pers. pro.* he,
she, it.

ĭtă, *adv.*, thus.

ĭtăque, *adv.*, therefore, and
so (*introduces principal sen-
tences*).

ĭtem, *adv.*, likewise.

ĭter (eo), itineris, *n.*, road,
march.

iŭbeo, -ēre, iussi, iussum,
v. a., order.

iŭs, iuris, *n.*, right.

iuventūs (iuvenis), -utis, *f.*
(*collective noun*), young men
(*able to fight. See note on
page* 81).

L = quinquaginta.

lăbor, -ōris, *m.*, hard work,
exertion.

lăcus, -ūs, *m.*, lake.

laetus, -a, -um, *adj.*, glad.

languidus (langueo), -a,-um,
adj., faint, slack.

lăpis, -idis, *m.*, stone.

lātē (lātus), *adv.*, widely.
Compar. latius.

lăteo, -ēre, -ui, *v.n.*, escape
notice, be unobserved.

lātĭtudo (latus), -inis, *f.*,
width, extent.

lātro, -ōnis, *m.*, robber.

lātūrus. *See* fero.

lătus, -ēris, *n.*, side, flank.

lēgatio (legatus), -onis, *f.*,
embassy.

lēgatus (lēgo), -i, *m.*, (1)
ambassador ; (2) officer,
commander (*not in-chief.
See particularly chap. xvii.*
Labienus, Galba, Crassus,
and Sabinus were 'legati').
*Be careful not to confuse
the two meanings of the
word.*

lĕgio (lĕgo), -onis, *f.*, legion.
A legion was divided into 10
'*cohorts,' and contained over*
3,000 *men.*

lĕgiōnārius (legio), -a, -um,
adv., legionary, belonging
to a legion.

lĭbenter (libet), *adv.*, will-
ingly.

lĭberi, -orum, *m. pl.*, children
(*of either sex*).

lĭbertas (liber), -atis, *f.*, free-
dom.

lĭcet, -ēre, licuit *or* licitum
est, *v. impers.*, it is lawful, it
is allowed.

lingŭla (*dimin. of* lingua), -ae,
f., tongue of land.

līnum, -i, *n.*, flax.

lŏcus, -i, *m.*, *plur.* loca, place,
position. Loca capere,
choose favourable positions
(*for camps*) ; aequus locus,
level ground.

longē, *adv.*, far, by far (*of*

distance and degree, not time).
Compar. longius.

longurius, -i, *m.*, long pole.

longus, -a, -um, *adj.*, long.

lux (luceo), lūcis, *f.*, light.
Prima luce, at day-break.

magis (magnus), *adv. compara-
tive*, more, rather.

magnitudo (magnus), -inis,
f., greatness.

magnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, great.
Comp. maior. *Superl.* maxi-
mus.

maiores (*comp. of* magnus),
-um, *m. pl.*, ancestors.

mălăcia (*Greek word*), -ae, *f.*,
dead calm.

mālo (magis + volo), malle,
malui, *v. n.*, prefer.

mālus, -i, *m.*, mast.

mando (manus + do), -are,
-avi, -atum, *v. a.*, give a com-
mand to, commission (*with
dat.*).

mănus, -ūs, *f.*, (1) hand.
'Manu munitum,' artifi-
cially fortified ; (2) body
(*of men*).

măre, -is, *n.*, sea.

mărĭtĭmus, -a, -um, *adj.*, sea-,
maritime.

mătěria, -ae, *f.*, timber.

maximē (*superl. of* magno-
pere), *adv.*, especially,
chiefly.

maximus. *See* magnus.

mĕdiōcris (medius), -e, *adj.*,
ordinary.

mĕdius, -a, -um, *adv.*, middle,
middle *of* (*as with* extremus,
imus, summus, ' of ' *has
often to be supplied*).

mĕmĭni, -isse, *v. defect.*, re-
member.

memŏria, -ae, *f.*, memory, recollection.

mens, -tis, *f.*, mind. *See note on page 85.*

mercātor, -oris, *m.*, trader, merchant.

mīles, -itis, *m.*, soldier.

mīlia, -ium, *n.*, thousands. Milia passuum, thousands of yards = (*Roman*) miles, passuum *being often omitted.*

mīlĭtāris (miles), -e, *adj.*, military. Res militaris, *see* res.

mĭnĭmē (*superl. of* parum), *adv.*, very little, not at all.

minimus (*superl. of* parvus), -a, -um, *adj.*, least.

mĭnŭo, -ĕre, -ui, -utum, *v. a.*, lessen. Minuente (aestu), retiring.

mĭnus (*comp. of* parum), *adv.*, less.

mitto, -ere, misi, missum, *v. a.*, send, throw.

mōbĭlĭter (moveo), *adv.*, readily, easily.

mŏdo, *adv.*, only.

mŏdus, -i, *m.*, manner. Ad hunc modum, 'after the following manner'; huiusmodi, eiusmodi, 'of this (that) kind.'

moenia, -ium, *n. pl.*, walls, fortifications.

mōles, -is, *f.*, dam, dyke.

mollis, -e, *adj.*, soft, weak.

mons, -tis, *m.*, mountain, hill.

mŏror (mora, delay), -ari, -atus sum, *v. dep.*, stay.

mors, -tis, *f.*, death.

multitudo (multus), -inis, *f.* (*lit.* many-ness, so), large numbers, number.

multum, *adv.*, much.

multus, -a, -um, *adj.*, much, many. Multa nocte, 'late at night.'

mūnio (moenia), -ire, -ivi, -itum, *v. a.*, fortify.

mūnĭtio (munio), -onis, *f.*, fortification.

murālis (murus, wall), -e, *adj.* Falx muralis = hook for pulling down walls in sieges, siege-hook.

nam, *coord. conj.*, for.

namque, *coord. conj.*, for.

nātio, -onis, *f.*, tribe.

nātūra, -ae, *f.*, nature, character.

nauta, -ae, *m.*, sailor.

nautĭcus (nauta), -a, -um, *adj.*, pertaining to the sea. Res nauticae, *see* res.

navālis (navis), -e, *adj.*, pertaining to ships, naval.

navĭgātio (navigo), -onis, *f.*, navigation, sailing.

nāvis, -is, *f.*, ship, boat.

ne, (1) *subord. conj.*, that . . . not, lest. *See Appendix A,* ii. *a* ; (2) *adv.*, not : ne . . . quidem, 'not even . . .'

nĕc, *contracted for* neque, *q. v.*

nĕcessārio (necesse), *adv.*, of necessity, perforce.

nĕco (nex), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, slay (*violently*), execute.

neglĭgo (nec, not + lĕgo), -ĕre, -lexi, -lectum, *v. a.*, overlook, neglect.

nĕgōtium (nec, not + otium), -i, *n.*, business, matter.

nĕque (ne + que), *coord. conj.*, and not, nor. Nec . . . nec, 'neither . . . nor.'

nǐhil, *indecl.*, nothing.

nǐsǐ, *subord. conj.*, unless.

nŏceo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. a.*, do harm to, hurt (+ *dative*).

noctū (nox), *adv.*, by night.

nōlo (non + volo), nolle, nolui, *v. n.*, be unwilling.

nōmen, -inis, *n.*, (1) name ; (2) entry in accounts, so obsidum nomine = ' in the category of hostages.'

nōmǐnātim (nomen), *adv.*, by name.

nōn (ne + unum), *adv.*, not.

nonnihil (non + nihil), *adv.*, somewhat.

nonnullus (non + nullus), -a, -um, *adj.*, some.

nosco, -ĕre, novi, notum, *v. incept.*, become acquainted with, learn. *Perf.* novi, be acquainted with, know. *See note on page* 71.

noster (nos), -tra, -trum, *poss. adj.*, our. *Pl.* nostri, our men, i. e. Romans.

nŏvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, new. novis rebus studere = 'wish for changes,' ' be in favour of a revolution.'

nox, -ctis, *f.*, night.

nūdo (nudus), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, strip, deprive.

nullus (ne + ullus), -a, -um, *adj.*, no, none.

nŭmĕrus, -i, *m.*, number.

nuntius, -i, *m.*, (1) messenger ; (2) message.

ŏb, *prep. acc.*, on account of.

obsĕs, -ĭdis, *c.*, hostage.

obsǐdeo (ob + sedeo), -ēre, -sēdi, -sessum, *v. a.*, besiege, block (*of roads*).

occāsǐo (occīdo, fall, happen),

-onis, *f.*, chance, opportunity.

occāsus (occīdo), -ūs, *m.*, setting (*of the sun*).

occīdo (ob + caedo), -ĕre, -di, -sum, *v. a.*, kill.

occŭpo (ob + capio), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, seize.

occurro (ob + curro), -ĕre, -curri, -cursum, *v. n.*, run up, run into, meet (*with dat.*).

ōceănus, -i, *m.*, open sea, the Atlantic.

ŏcŭlus, -i, *m.*, eye.

ōdi, -isse, *v. defect.*, hate.

officium (opem + facio), -i, *n.*, duty, allegiance.

omnis, -e, *adj.*, all.

ŏnus, -eris, *n.*, weight.

ŏpīnio (opinor, think), -onis, *f.*, (1) thought : praeter opinionem, unexpectedly ; (2) reputation, impression.

ŏportet, -ēre, -uit. *v. impers.*, it behoves (*with infin.*), ought.

oppǐdum, -i, *n.*, town.

opportūnǐtās (opportunus), -atis, *f.*, advantage.

opportūnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, advantageous, fortunate.

opprīmo (ob + premo), -ĕre, -pressi, -pressum, *v.a.*, take by surprise, overwhelm.

oppugnātio (oppugno), -onis, *f.*, siege, blockade.

oppugno (ob + pugno), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, attack, besiege.

ŏpus, -eris, *n.*, work. *Pl.* opera, siege-works.

ŏpus, *n. indecl.*, need (*with abl.* of).

ōra, -ae, *f.*, coast.

ornatus (*p.p. of* orno), -a, -um, *adj.*, equipped. *Superl.* ornatissimus, very well equipped.

ostendo (ob + tendo), -ĕre, -di, -tum, *v. a.*, show, indicate, display.

pāco (pax), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, quieten (*by conquest*).

pălūs, -udis, *f.*, swamp.

parātus (*p.p.* paro), -a, -um, *adj.*, equipped. *Superl.* paratissimus, 'very well furnished.'

păro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, prepare, get ready.

pars, -tis, *f.*, part, share, quarter (*of a town*), direction. Ex omnibus partibus, 'from all directions.'

partior (pars), -iri, -itus sum, *v. dep.*, divide, distribute.

părum, *adv.*, too little. *Often has effect of negative, so* parum diligenter, 'with too little care,' 'without any care.'

passus, -ūs, *m.*, step. *See* milia.

pătĕfăcio (patere, spread + facio), -ĕre, -feci, -factum, *v. a.*, open up.

pătĕfīo, -ieri, -factus sum, *used as passive of* patefacio.

pătior, -i, passus sum, *v. dep.*, suffer, allow.

paucĭtas (paucus), -atis, *f.*, fewness.

paucus, -a, -um, *adj.*, few.

paulātim (paulus), *adv.*, little by little, gradually.

paulisper (paulus), *adv.*, for a little while.

paulo (paulus), *adv.*, by a little, somewhat. Paulo fortius, 'braver than the average.'

pax, pācis, *f.*, peace.

pĕcus, -ŏris, *n.*, cattle.

pĕdālis (pes), -e, *adj.*, of a foot, a foot thick.

pĕdester (pes), -tris, -tre, *adj.*, on foot (*as opposed to* 'on horseback'), on land (*as opposed to* 'on sea').

pellis, -is, *f.*, skin, hide.

pello, -ĕre, pĕpŭli, pulsum, *v. a.*, drive back.

per, *prep. acc.*, through, by means of, on account of.

perdĭtus (*p.p. of* perdo, lose), -a, -um, *adj.*, abandoned, desperate.

perdūco (per + duco), -ĕre, -duxi, -ductum, *v. a.*, bring through, bring over.

perfĕro (per + fero), -ferre, -tuli, -latum, *v. a.*, endure (stoutly), endure to the end, submit to, resign oneself to.

perfĭcio (per + facio), -ĕre, -feci, -fectum, *v. a.*, finish, carry out.

perfŭga (perfugio), -ae, *m.*, deserter.

pergo (per + rego), -ĕre, perrexi, perrectum, *v. a.*, proceed.

pĕrīcŭlum, -i, *n.*, danger.

pĕrītus, -a, -um, *adj.*, experienced.

permăneo (per + maneo), -ēre, -mansi, -mansum, *v. n.*, remain.

permitto (per + mitto), -ĕre, -misi, -missum, *v. a.*, permit (*with dat. and ut clause*).

permŏveo (per + moveo), -ēre, -mōvi, -motum, *v. a.*, alarm, influence.

perpaucus (per + paucus) -a, -um, *adj.*, very few.

perpĕtuus, -a, -um, *adj.*, continuous.

perrumpo (per + rumpo), -ĕre, -rupi, -ruptum, *v. a.*, burst through.

perspĭcio (per + specio), -ĕre, -spexi, -spectum, *v. a.*, see, understand.

persuādeo (per + suadeo), -ēre, -suasi, -suasum, *v. a.*, persuade (*with dat. and ut clause*). Sibi persuasum habere, 'to be firmly convinced.'

perterreo (per + terreo), -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. a.*, frighten.

pertĭneo (per + teneo), -ēre, -ui, -tentum, *v. n.*, extend, belong to.

pervĕnio (per + venio), -ire, -vēni, -ventum, *v. n.*, arrive.

pēs, pĕdis, *m.*, foot.

pĕto, -ĕre, petivi, petītum, *v. a.*, seek, ask for, make for (*in retreat*).

pīlus, -i, *m.*, a company (*the smallest unit into which the legion was divided, being probably one-third of a century*).

plăcet, -ēre, placuit *or* placitum est, *v. impers.*, it pleases, it is decided.

plānē (planus), *adv.*, clearly.

plānĭties, -ēi, *f.*, plain.

plānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, level, flat.

plēnē (plenus), *adv.*, completely.

plēnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, full, complete.

plērumque, *adv.*, generally, usually.

plūres (*comp. of* multus), plura, *gen.* plurium, *adj. plur.*, more.

plūrimum (plurimus), *adv.*, most, very much.

plurimus (*superl. of* multus), -a, -um, *adj.*, most, very many. Quam plurimi, 'as many as possible.'

plus (*comp. of* multum), *adv.*, more.

pollex, -icis, *m.*, thumb (*used with* digitus *in apposition*).

pollĭcĭtātio (polliceor), -onis, *f.*, promise.

pōno, -ĕre, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, *v. a.*, place. *Pass.* positum est, 'lay.'

pŏpŭlus, -i, *m.*, people, nation. (*Note. pl.* populi *is not people, but peoples, i. e. tribes.*)

porta, -ae, *f.*, gate.

portōrium (portus), -i, *n.*, toll, customs-duty.

portus, -ūs, *m.*, harbour.

positus. *See* pono.

possessio (possideo), -onis, *f.*, possession.

possum (potis, able + sum), posse, potui, *v. n.*, be able, can. Plurimum posse, 'to be very powerful.'

post, *adv.*, afterwards.

postĕrus (post), -a, -um, *adj.*, next, following.

postquam (post + quam, often kept separate), *temp. conj.*, after that, when. *See Appendix* A. ii. c.

pŏtestas (potis), -atis, *f.*, possibility, chance.

pŏtior (potis), -iri, -itus sum,

v. *dep.*, gain possession of
(*with abl.*).

praeăcūtus (prae + acutus),
-a, -um, *adj.*, sharpened at
the end.

praebeo (prae + habeo), -ēre,
-ui, -itum, *v. a.*, offer, pre-
sent.

praedor (praeda), -ari, -atus
sum, *v. dep.*, plunder.

praefectus (praeficio), -i, *m.*,
officer.

praeficio (prae + facio), -ĕre,
-feci, -fectum, *v. a.*, set in
command over (*with acc.
and dat.*).

praemium (prae + emo), -i,
n., reward.

praepăro (prae + paro), -are,
-avi, -atum, *v. a.*, prepare
beforehand, provide.

praerumpo (prae + rumpo),
-ĕre, -rupi, -ruptum, *v. a.*,
break off.

praesertim, *adv.*, especially.

praesĭdium (praesideo), -i,
n., defence, garrison, guard.

praesto (prae + sto), -stare,
-stĭti, -stitum, *v. n.*, excel,
have advantage over (*with
dat.*).

praesum (prae + sum), -esse,
-fui, *v. n.*, be in command
of (*with dat.*).

praeter, *prep. acc.*, beyond,
contrary to.

praetĕreā, *adv.*, besides.

prĕmo, -ĕre, -pressi, -pres-
sum, *v. a.*, press hard,
harass.

prīmo (primus), *adv.*, at first.

prīmum (primus), *adv.*,
firstly.

primus (*superl. adj.* from
prae), -a, -um, *adj.*, first.

princeps (primum + capio),
-ipis, *m.*, chief.

prius (*comparative adverb from
prae*), before. *See* 'prius-
quam.'

priusquam (prius + quam,
often kept separate), *temp.
conj.*, before that, before.
See Appendix A. ii. *c.*

pro, *prep. abl.*, (1) before (of
place); (2) instead of, for.
Pro perfuga, 'in guise of a
deserter'; (3) in conside-
ration of, &c. Pro loci
natura, 'considering the
nature of the place.' Pro
magnitudine periculi, 'in
proportion to the greatness
of the danger.'

prŏbo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*,
approve.

prŏconsul (pro + consul),
-ulis, *m.*, proconsul (*a con-
sul, after his year of office
in Rome, might undertake
the duties of Governor in a
province*).

prŏdūco (pro + duco), -ĕre,
-duxi, -ductum, *v. a.*, lead
out.

proelium, -i, *n.*, battle.

prŏfĭcio (pro + facio), -ĕre,
-feci, -fectum, *v. a.*, ac-
complish, gain advantage.

prŏfĭciscor, -i, -fectus sum,
v. dep., set out.

prŏfŭgio (pro + fugio), -ĕre,
-fūgi, -fugitum, *v. n.*,
escape.

prŏhĭbeo (pro + habeo), -ēre,
-ui, -itum, *v. a.*, check,
prevent.

prŏmontōrium (pro + mons),
-i, *n.*, promontory, head-
land.

promptus (*p. p. of* promo),
-a, -um, *adj.*, ready, quick.

prŏpĕ, *adv.*, nearly, almost.

prŏpinquus (prope), -a, -um,
adj., near.

prōpōno (pro + pono), -ĕre,
-posui, -positum, *v. a.*, lay
before, declare.

propter, *prep. acc.*, on ac-
count of.

proptĕrĕā, *adv.*, therefore.
Propterea quod (*for this
reason*) because.

prōra, -ae, *f.*, stem, bow.

prōruo (pro + ruo), -ĕre, -rui,
-rutum, *v. a.*, pull down,
fell.

prōvĭdeo (pro + video), -ēre,
-vidi, -visum, *v. a.*, see to,
provide.

prōvincia, -ae, *f.*, province.
See note on page 67.

proxĭmē (*superl. of* prope),
adv., last, latest.

proxĭmus (*superl. of* prope),
-a, -um, *adj.*, near-
est, next (*with dative, ex-
cept in Chap. VII*).

pugna, -ae, *f.*, battle.

pugno (pugna), -are, -avi,
-atum, *v. n.*, fight.

pulsus (pello, drive), -ūs, *m.*,
beat (*of oars*), impulse.

puppis, -is, *f.*, stern.

pŭto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*,
think.

quam (qui), *adv. and conj.*,
(1) with superlatives,
quam maximus, 'as great
as possible'; (2) *after com-
paratives*, than; (3) *after*
post, ante, prius, *forming
temporal conj.*, 'after that,'
'before that.'

quando (quis), *adv.*, at any
time, ever (*after si*).

quantus, -a, -um, *adj.*, how
great, what great . . .

quartus (quattuor), -a, -um,
ordinal adj., fourth.

-que, *coord. conj.*, and.

quemadmodum (quem ad
modum. *See* modus), *adv.*,
how, as.

quī, quae, quod, *rel. pron.*,
who, which, what. *For
qui introducing a sentence
see note on* 'Quae ubi,' *page
78. For qui with subjunctive
see Appendix A.* ii. *note.*

quīcumque, quaecumque,
quodcumque, *indef. pron.*,
whoever, whichever, what-
ever.

quīdam, quaedam, quoddam,
indef. pron., a certain.

quĭdem, *adv.*, indeed (*empha-
sizing preceding word*), *for*
ne . . quidem *see* 'ne.'

quīn (quî, how + ne, not),
*subord. conj., used after nega-
tive verbs of doubting or de-
laying, and followed by sub-
junctive*, but that, *from* (*with
English verbal noun in -ing*),
to (*with infinitive*).

quinquāginta, *num. adj. in-
decl.*, fifty.

quis, quae, quid, *interrog.
pron.*, who, which, what.

quisquam, quaequam, quid-
quam *or* quicquam, *indef.
pron.*, any one (*used only in
negative sentences*).

quisque, quaeque, quidque,
distrib. pron., each.

quīvīs (qui + vis, you will),

quaevis, quodvis, *indcf. pron.*, any, whatever, every.

quo (qui), *adv.*, (1) of place, whither ; (2) in final sentences = ut co. *See Appendix A.* ii. *a.*

quod (qui), (1) *causal conj.*, because. *See Appendix A.* ii. *a.* *Sometimes preceded by* propterea, *q.v.*; (2) = the fact that. *See Appendix A.* iii. 1.

quŏque, *adv.*, also.

quŏqueversum (quoque-versus, turned in each direction), *adv.*, in every direction, all about.

quōtĭdĭe. *See* cottidie.

quum. *See* cum.

rārus, -a, -um, *adj.*, scattered, at intervals.

rătĭo (reor), -onis, *f.*, method, way.

rĕbellĭo (re-bello), -onis, *f.*, renewal of war (*not* rebellion. *See* defectio).

recĭpero, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, get back, recover.

rĕcĭpĭo (re + capio), -ĕre, -cepi, -ceptum, *v. a.* (1) take back, *Reflexive*, so recipere, (*a*) retire, (*b*) recover oneself; (2) admit (into surrender, &c.).

rĕcūso (re + causa), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, refuse.

rĕdintĕgro (re + integer, whole), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, renew, refresh.

rĕdūco (re + duco), -ĕre, -duxi, -ductum, *v. a.*, lead back.

rĕfĭcĭo (re + facio), -ĕre, -feci, -fectum, *v. a.*, repair, refresh.

rĕgĭo (rego), -onis, *f.*, district.

rĕgo (rex), -ĕre, rexi, rectum, *v. a.*, guide, steer.

rĕlinquo (re + linquo), -ĕre, -liqui, -lictum, *v. a.*, leave behind, abandon.

rĕlĭquus (relinquo), -a, -um, *adj.*, remaining, rest of (*of* supplied). *See* medius, extremus, &c.

rēmex (remus + ago), -igis, *m.*, rower.

rĕmitto (re + mitto), -ĕre, -misi, -missum, *v. a.*, send back.

rēmus, -i, *m.*, oar.

rĕnŏvo (re + novus), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, renew.

rĕnuntĭo (re + nuntius), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, bring back news.

rĕpello (re + pello), -ĕre, reppuli, repulsum, *v. a.*, drive back.

rĕpentīnus (repente, suddenly), -a, -um, *adj.*, sudden, hasty (*of plans*).

rĕpĕrĭo (re + pario), -ire, repperi, repertum, *v. a.*, find.

rĕprĭmo (re + premo), -ĕre, pressi, -pressum, *v. a.*, check, stop.

rĕpugno (re + pugno), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, resist.

rĕpulsus. *See* repello.

rēs, rei, *f.*, thing, &c. *Translation varies according to context.* Res militaris = warfare ; res nauticae = seamanship ; res frumentaria = corn supplies ; rem gerere = conduct operations ; res novae = changes.

rĕservo (re + servo), -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., keep back, reserve.

rĕsīsto (re + *redupl. form of* sto), -ĕre, -stiti, v. n., hold one's ground. *Pres. partic.* resistens, resolute.

rĕtentus. *See* retineo.

rĕtĭneo (re + teneo), -ēre, -ui, -tentum, v. a., keep back, retain.

rĕvertor (re + vertor), -i, -versus sum (*passive in intransitive sense*), return.

rĕvincio (re + vincio), -ire, -vinxi, -vinctum, v. a., bind fast.

rĕvŏco (re + voco), -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., draw off, take away.

rōbur, -ŏris, n., oak.

rostrum, -i, n., prow.

rursus (re + versus), *adv.*, back, again.

saepe, *adv.*, often. *Comp.* saepius.

saevio (saevus), -ire, -ii, -itum, v. n., rage, blow hard.

sălūs, -utis, f., safety.

sanctus (*p. p. of* sancio, consecrate), -a, -um, adj., hallowed, inviolate.

sarcĭna (sarcio), -ae, f., baggage (*as carried ; see note on page* 90), kit.

sarmentum, -i, n., twig, branch.

sătis, *adv.*, enough. *Used often as substantive of quality, followed by a partitive genitive.*

saucius, -a, -um, *adj.*, wounded.

saxum, -i, n., rock.

scientia (scio), -ae, f., knowledge, skill.

scindo, -ĕre, scĭdi, scissum, v. a., tear down.

scio, -ire, scivi, scitum, v. a., know.

se (*or* sese), sui, *reflex. pronoun, sing. and plur.*, himself, herself, itself, themselves.

sectura (seco), -ae, f., cutting, gallery (*of mine*).

sĕcundus (sequor), -a, -um, adj., favourable, successful.

sĕd, *coord. conj.*, but.

semper, *adv.*, always.

sĕnātus (senex), -ūs, m., senate, meeting of the elders.

sententia (sentio), -ae, f., opinion, vote.

sentĭo, -iri, sensi, sensum, v. a., think, feel.

septimus (septem), *ordin. adj.*, seventh.

sescenti. *See* sexcenti.

sequor, -i, secutus sum, v. dep., follow.

servitūs (servus), -utis, f., slavery.

sese. *See* se.

sex, *num. adj. indecl.*, six.

sexcenti (sex + centum), -orum, *num. adj.*, six hundred.

si, *condit. conj.*, if. *See Appendix* A. ii. e.

sīc, *adv.*, so.

signum, -i, n., signal.

silva, -ae, f., wood.

sĭmŭl, *adv.*, at the same time.

sĭne, *prep. abl.*, without.

singillatim (singulus), *adv.*, one by one, individually, on special duty.

singŭli, -ae, -a, *distrib. numeral*

adj., one each, one by one.

sĭtus (sino), -ūs, *m.*, position, situation.

sīvĕ (si + ve), *condit. conj.*, or if. Sive ... sive, whether ... or.

sŏcĭus (sequor), -i, *m.*, ally.

sōl, sōlis, *m.*, sun.

soldurius (*a native word*), -i, *m.*, retainer (*no connexion with* 'soldier').

sollĭcĭto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, urge, excite.

sōlum (solus), *adv.*, only, alone.

spătĭum, -i, *n.*, space, interval.

spĕcĭes, -ei, *f.*, show, appearance.

spēs, -ei, *f.*, hope, expectation.

stătim (sto), *adv.*, immediately.

stătuo (sto), -ĕre, -ui, -utum, *v. a.*, resolve, determine.

structura (struo), -ae, *f.*, shaft, gallery (*in mines*).

stŭdeo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.*, be eager for, be desirous of (*with dat.*).

stŭdĭum (studeo), -i, *n.*, desire, eagerness.

sŭb, *prep. abl.*, under.

sŭbĭto (subitus), *adv.*, suddenly.

sŭbĭtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, sudden, unexpected, rash.

sublatus. *See* tollo.

subministro (sub + ministro), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, provide, supply.

subsĭdĭum (sub + sedeo), -i, *n.*, help, relief.

subsum (sub + sum), -esse, -fui, *v. n.*, be near.

succēdo (sub + cedo), -ĕre, -cessi, -cessum, *v. n.*, come up, take the place of, succeed to (*with dative*).

sum, esse, fui, *v. n.*, be.

summa, -ae, *f.*, chief management, control.

summus (*superl. adj. from* super), -a, -um, *adj.*, (1) highest, top of (*see* extremus); (2) utmost; summa vi, 'with all their might.'

sumo (sub + emo), -ĕre, sumpsi, sumptum, *v. a.*, take in hand, undertake.

sŭpĕrior (*comp. adj. fr.* super), -ius, *adj.*, higher; former, previous.

sŭpĕro (super), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, overtop; overcome, conquer, baffle; (*intrans.*) have the upper hand.

sŭpersum (super + sum), -esse, -fui, *v. n.*, survive, remain.

supporto (sub + porto), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, carry up, convey.

sŭprā, *adv.*, before, above.

suscĭpio (sub + capio), -ĕre, -cepi, -ceptum, *v. a.*, take up, undertake.

sustĭneo (sub + teneo), -ēre, -ui, -tentum, *v. a.*, hold out against, withstand.

suus, -a, -um, *possess. adj. and pron.*; his own, her own, &c.

tămen, *adv.*, nevertheless, yet.

tandem, *adv.*, at last.

tantummŏdo (tantum + modo), *adv.*, only.

tantus, -a, -um, *adj.*, so great, that great. *Neuter* tantum *often followed by partitive genitive,* 'so much (of).'

tēlum, -i, *n.*, weapon (*for offence*), missile.

tempestās, -atis, *f.*, storm.

tempto (*frequentative of* tendo), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*, try.

tēmpŭs, -ŏris, *n.*, time.

tĕnĕo, -ēre, -ui, tentum, *v. a.*, hold, occupy.

tĕnŭĭter (tenuis), *adv.*, thinly. Tenuiter confectus, 'worked thin.'

tergum, -i, *n.*, back. Terga vertere, 'to flee.'

terni (tres), -ae, -a, *distrib. num. adj.*, three each.

terra, -ae, *f.*, land.

tertius (tres), -a, -um, *ordinal num. adj.*, third.

tĭmeo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.*, fear.

tĭmide (timidus), *adv.*, with timidity. Non timide, 'fearlessly.'

tĭmidus (timeo), -a, -um, *adj.*, timid, cowardly.

tĭmor, -oris, *m.*, fear.

tollo, -ĕre, sustŭli, sublātum, *v. a.*, raise.

tŏt, *indecl. num. adj.*, so many.

tōtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, all, whole *of (see* extremus, summus, &c.*).

trabs, trabis, *f.*, beam.

trādo (trans + do), -ĕre, -didi, ✱ -ditum, *v. a.*, hand over, surrender.

tranquillĭtās (tranquillus), -atis, *f.*, quiet, calm.

transcendo (trans + scando),

-ĕre, -di, -sum, *v. n.*, climb across, cross over.

transeo (trans + eo), -ire, -ii, -itum, *v. n.*, go over, cross to the side of (*with* ad), pass (*of time*).

transtrum, -i, *n.*, thwart, cross-timber.

tres, tria, *num. adj. plur.*, three.

trĭbūnus (tribus), -i, *m.*, tribune (*of which* officers each legion had six).

trĭgintā, *num. adj. indecl.*, thirty.

tum, *adv.*, then.

turris, -is, *f.*, tower.

tūtō (tutus), *adv.*, safely. *Compar.* tutius.

tūtus (tueor, guard), -a, -um, *adj.*, safe.

ŭbĭ, *temp. conj.*, when.

ŭbīque (ubi + que, *as in* quisque, uterque), *adv.*, anywhere, everywhere.

ullus, -a, -um, *adj.*, any. *Used only in negative sentences.*

ultĭmus (*superl. adj. from* ultra), -a, -um, *adj.*, most distant, farthest.

ultrō (ultra), *adv.* (*lit.* beyond what was expected, *so*), voluntarily, of one's own accord.

umquam, *adv.*, ever. *Used only in negative sentences.*

ūnā (unus), *adv.*, together. Una cum, 'together with.'

unde, *adv.*, whence.

undĭque (unde + que, *cf.* ubique), *adv.*, from all sides, on all sides.

unus, -a, -um, *num. adj.*, one. Celeritate una, 'in swift-

ness *alone* ʼ; uno tempore, ʽ at *one and the same* time.ʼ

usque, *adv.*, even, quite. Usque ad, right up to (*now* the French *jusqu'à*).

ūsus (utor), -ūs, *m.*, use, service, practice.

ŭt (uti), *subord. conj.*, (1) as (*with indic.*); (2) final, in order that (*see Appendix* A. ii. *a*); (3) consecutive, so that (*see Appendix* A. ii. *b*); (4) substantival (*see Appendix* A. iii. 1, *and* A. iii. 2 *c*).

ŭterque (uter + que, *cf.* quisque), utraque, utrumque, *pron.*, each (of two), both.

ŭti. *See* ut.

ūti, *pres. infin. of* utor.

ŭtor, -i, usus sum, *v. dep.*, use (*with abl.*).

vacuus, -a, -um, *adj.*, empty.

vădum, -i, *n.*, shallow, shoal, ford.

văgor, -ari, -atus sum, *v. dep.*, wander, roam about.

văleo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.*, be strong.

vallis, -is, *f.*, valley.

vallum, -i, *n.*, rampart.

vasto (vastus), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, lay waste.

vastus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wide, immense.

vectĭgālis (vectigal, tax), -e, *adj.*, subject to taxation, tributary.

vĕhĕmenter (vehemens), *adv.*, hotly, keenly.

vĕl (volo), *coord. conj.*, or. Vel . . . vel, either . . . or.

vēlum, -i, *n.*, sail.

vendo, -děre, -didi, -ditum, *v. a.*, sell.

vĕnio, -ire, vēni, ventum, *v. n.*, come.

ventus, -i, *m.*, wind.

vērīsĭmilis (verum, truth + similis), -e, *adj.*, likely, probable.

vero (verum), *adv.*, in truth, indeed.

verto, -ĕre, -ti, -sum, *v. a.*, turn.

vĕtŭs, -ŏris, *adj.*, old, of long standing.

via, -ae, *f.*, road, way.

victōria (vinco), -ae, *f.*, victory.

vīcus, -i, *m.*, village.

vĭdeo, -ēre, vīdi, vīsum, *v. a.*, see. *Passive* be seen, appear.

vĭginti, *num. adj. indecl.*, twenty.

vinco, -ĕre, vici, victum, *v. a.*, conquer.

vinculum (vincio, bind), -i, *n.*, fetter, chain.

vindico (vindex, avenger), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, take vengeance on, punish (*with* ʽ in ʼ).

vīnea, -ae, *f.*, mantlet (*an erection to protect besiegers*).

vĭr, viri, *m.*, man.

virgultum, -i, *n.*, brushwood, faggot.

virtūs (vir) -ūtis, *f.* (*lit.* manliness, so), courage.

vīs, *acc.* vim, *abl.* vi. *Plur.* vires, virium, viribus, *f.* *In singular*, strength (*when exerted*), force; *in plur.* strength (*generally*).

vix, *adv.*, hardly, with diffi-
culty, scarcely.
volnŭs, -ĕris, *n.*, wound.
vŏlo, velle, volui, *v. a. and
n.,* wish.

vox, vōcis, *f.*, voice, utter-
ance, remark.

xii = duodecim.
xxx = triginta.